

LY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EY.

ES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY

THOMAS ANDERSON

BOOK TWO

$$\frac{a-1}{1} = \frac{a-2}{2}$$

Thus, $5 + 6 + 7 + 7 + 2 + 4 + 1 + 6 + 1 + 4 = 42$.

The complement of 2 is 4, therefore, the Clist number with optimal check does result appear as 157896 12 4

ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY



MS ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

At 1:45 P.M. Mr. George W. A. Smith, President of the Tampa Bell-Long-Distance Company, Madison, Texas, advised SA's Blair, Rosenberg, telephonically furnished the following information to writer by long distance telephone call from Texas: "None."

50000 states that he sought to be kept confidential
but wanted to surprise Kennedy that he finalized working in
secret work, the day and night tomorrow. He stated that
one JAMES HANCOCK has been talking of killing the President
when he comes to Houston.

THOM

will remain in the Strasbourg-Dallas hotel and remain in his apartment on 11-27-42. His office telephone number is 7-0245.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE 10-15-93 BY SP5 JPB/200

$\approx 7 \times 10^{-6}$ (JPR)

ILIAS ANDERSON

BOOK TWO



This book is dedicated to you.

LY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EY



AS ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY EYES ONLY

THOMAS ANDERSON
BOOK TWO

AUTHORS NOTE

Everyone has been avoiding my questions, whether they are Officials, Ministers, Governors, Police, Debt Collectors, Bank Managers or one of their employees.

It seems no-one wants to incriminate themselves in fraud or other suspicious practices or to let us know the truth of the matter.

What I have experienced is nothing less than legalized criminal activity, manipulation, lies, monopoly, force and denial. If we were doing what the Government and its departments do on a daily basis, we would all be locked up.

Thankyou to everyone who has supported the creation of this series of books with your donations and information.

Best Wishes

THOMAS ANDERSON TM

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[illegible]

During that time I have been lied to repeatedly, abused, denied information, given opinions instead of laws or facts, hung up on, and basically led on a wild goose chase while investigating the misrepresentation of living beings as legal entities, and the history of the creation of fictional paper people.

In fact it's quite the opposite. The more that I research this topic, the more I am surprised at the way it is protected as though it was The Lost Ark, and I was Indiana Jones. It seems to be one of the most well guarded secrets in the world today, so much so that to even discuss it, is to be ridiculed or labeled a tax avoider or conspiracy nut.

Some of this information in this book was passed onto me by other concerned citizens and researchers who are also breaking through the wall of disinformation to find the truth. Thankyou to all those who have helped me in my search.

5

THE PASSPORT OFFICE

On the application form for an Australian Passport is the request for the use of block letters for your name and details, so I called the passport office to find out why.

Your checklist

The following things will help you complete the form correctly, speed up your application and minimise our requests for further information:

Completing your form

- ☐ Use **BLACK INK** and print within the boxes in **BLOCK LETTERS**
- ☐ If you are not required to give information in some parts of the form, leave the boxes blank—do not mark or cross them out.
- ☐ Make sure you choose an appropriate guarantor to endorse your photograph and complete section 11 of the form. Please read the criteria for a guarantor on page 3.

Lodging your form

- ☐ Lodge your application form and all supporting documents in person at an Australia Post outlet.
- ☐ In certain circumstances (see page 4), you may lodge at a Passport Office (by appointment only).
- ☐ Check the passports website at www.passports.gov.au or call 131 318 to find the nearest Australia Post outlet that will accept your passport application. You may need to ring Australia Post for an appointment.

I was advised by a supervisor at the head office that there was no law, act, documentation, supporting evidence, explanation or any other policy whatsoever which governed the use of BLOCK LETTERS for proper English Names and that if I wanted to, I could ignore the direction given on the passport application and "just fill it out in upper and lower case if I wanted to".

I then asked if this would be reflected on the actual passport, and after some checking was advised that it would still be in all-caps.

The only mention of this that I could find anywhere in the English language dictionaries or otherwise, is in the Australian Government's own Style Guide, which reserves the use of all-caps for warning signs such as "DANGER".

SECTION FROM THE STYLE GUIDE

Capitalisation

Use a capital letter on the first word only of:

- ☐ titles
- ☐ subtitles
- ☐ headings
- ☐ subheadings
- ☐ page titles
- ☐ navigation labels

Do not use all capitals-this format is reserved for DANGER and WARNING signs.

I then spoke to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and after a 30 minute conversation, was advised by the minister there of the same thing. There is no law or documentation that governs the use of it. He did however mumble something about the Byzantine Era, which I thought was strange, and I'll talk about that later in the book.

He suggested that the use of it perhaps comes from the Civil Aviation Authority, however I am pretty sure that they do not govern the use of it on my credit card, bank card or library card, which are also printed in all-caps.

Therefore it must come from either a higher source, or be a universally accepted or implemented worldwide code or system that has been adopted by the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA and other countries.

This anomaly appears in the application forms of every government agency, including but not limited to Centrelink, Banking, Court Presentments, Land Titles, Vehicle Registration and Licences, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Hospitals, Taxation, Schooling and Libraries.

6. Address for service of notice (street address)*		Note D
Name (business / clerk / owner) _____		
Number and street _____		
City _____	State _____	Country _____ Postcode _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Tick this box if you do not wish your address for service to be available on the Board's Website (see Note D)		
7. Preferred mailing address (select one only) <input type="checkbox"/> Use my address for service of notice <input type="checkbox"/> Use my primary place of practice details		
* Indicates section is mandatory (all Practitioners must complete)		† Indicates section is mandatory (except for Barristers)
Legal Services Board	PLEASE COMPLETE THE FORM USING BLOCK LETTERS	Page 1

 Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship	Application for renunciation of Australian citizenship
Please use a pen and write neatly in English using BLOCK LETTERS	
Tick where applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Part A – Main applicant	
1 Preferred title	Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="text"/>

It seems that everyone is pushing the BLOCK LETTERS request, but why? It's like a rampant disease that people have just come to accept as normal without even so much as questioning it. Most people I've spoke to seem completely oblivious to it, which is what happens through saturation.

To the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages,

Before we make any application for a Birth Certificate or Passport or other form of government issued identification for our newborn child or any member of our family including ourselves, we will need to be given answers to the following questions, by someone who has the proper authority and knowledge to answer them truthfully, correctly, and under penalty of perjury, or under oath.

- 1. Could you please explain the exact and precise meaning behind the use of BLOCK LETTERS or all-caps for proper names.*
- 2. Is "capitalisation" the method by which a legal entity is created that is separate from the living being, that is used to re-present us, giving limited liability and at the same time, an assigned value (capital) that the Government uses as it's collateral?*
- 3. Could you please clarify and explain if there exists anywhere, an account in the name of the all-caps legal entity, perhaps arising as early as birth registration.*
- 4. If there is an account or other record of this legal entity, does it have a cusip number attached or designated to it, and if so, how is that number created and what value is assigned to it?*
- 5. Does birth registration give the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA any form of legal or equitable title over the physical being or child, by enjoinder with the legal name that is generated?*
- 6. Does the registration process take away any rights whatsoever of the child's parents, or attach any new obligations or restrictions?*
- 7. Who has the highest authority in all matters in regards to a child, once it has been registered?*
- 8. Is there any other person, entity or body, which gains authority or control after registration?*
- 9. What happened to everyone's unalienable rights to travel, could you please explain when they were taken away and monopolized, and by whom?*
- 10. Is the use of all-caps merely a computer glitch or other technical restriction or limitation, whereby lower case cannot be used for some unknown reason?*
- 11. Is there any other document, such as a family bible or diplomatic paperwork that can be used to successfully travel in and out of the landmass known as Australia, without the use of an official passport?*
- 12. Can a child be included on an adults passport if the parent already hold a valid one, and the child is under 6 months old?*
- 13. If proper English upper and lower case cannot be used, will the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA recognise the addition of the letters TM after all legal names to distinguish the real from the fiction?*

Thankyou very much for your time and understanding.

I also wrote to the Supreme Justice of Western Australia and called several court Registrars to try and find out if any of them could tell me the reason behind the all-caps conspiracy, or if they, like everyone else were either completely oblivious to it or trying to hide it. This is one of the answers I got back.

Dear Mr Anderson,

Thank you for your recent email.

As you may be aware, it has been the practice in the Supreme Court for sometime to denote participants in legal proceedings, in the heading to those proceedings, using all upper case letters. However, in the body of court documents, standard lettering is used, being both upper and lower case as appropriate. I am uncertain as to the source of this practice.

The issues raised in your letter seem to go well beyond the practice of this Court, and to require the provision of legal advice. I am not in a position to provide any such advice, and would suggest that you take the matter up with your legal advisors.

Yours sincerely

*The Hon Wayne Martin
Chief Justice of Western Australia*

It might be of a surprise to you that he couldn't offer any legal advice, but it's true. If you ask any Police Office, Minister, Magistrate, or other Government official they will tell you the same thing.

The reason is that they are not acting as Lawyers. I often ask Police or other Public Servants if they are giving me legal advice when they start making assumptions or determinations about me, and they suddenly stop and deny it.

There is also a strange phenomena that occurs when people don't know the answer to something, and don't want to admit that they don't know. They start forming personal opinions. I always make it clear when asking questions in my research that I am not looking for opinions, only facts or if they can show me the policy or the law.

You see everything is based on contracts. The biggest ones are the birth registration process and Australian Citizenship. If you start asking some simple questions to the right people, you will find that all of them can be voided, simply because you didn't have full disclosure at the time, and in some cases there was no consideration to support the contract. Marriage licenses, citizenship and many other obligations can be challenged in this way.

When I spoke to the Head Registrar about marriage licenses, he argued with me that it was not a contract. When I asked what it was, he couldn't tell me. I was hoping he would say covenant, but he stopped as he must have realised it's the same thing.

Because the state or commonwealth becomes a third party in the marriage, if you aren't made aware of that fact by the celebrant, then you don't have full disclosure. That's why the government can step in and take away your children, because they are a party to the agreement and your children are a "product" which you and your "partner" have produced.

DOG TAGS AND CREDIT CARDS



A dog tag is the informal name for the identification tags worn by military personnel, because of their resemblance to actual dog tags. The tag is primarily used for the identification of dead and wounded along with providing essential basic medical information for the treatment of the latter such as blood type and history of inoculations. In the event the soldier has a medical condition that requires special attention, an additional red tag with the information is issued and worn with the dog tags.

Wearing of the tag is required at all times by soldiers in the field. It can contain two copies of the information and be designed to break easily into two pieces. This allows half the tag to be collected for notification while the other half remains with the body when battle conditions do not allow the casualty to be immediately recovered.

Alternatively, two identical tags are issued. One is worn on a long chain around the neck; the second on a much smaller chain attached to the first chain. In the event the wearer is killed the second tag is collected and the first remains with the body. Dog tags are also printed in ALL CAPS.

QUESTION: Can I have my tags embossed with upper and lower case letters?

ANSWER: All genuine Dog Tags can only be embossed using UPPER CASE letters. Our embossing is done on the same type of machinery used by both the Australian and U.S. military and the embossing font is identical to the case and style letters used by both the Australian and U.S. military.

ID TATTOOS



Dog tag tattoos, alternately known as "meat tags" are growing in popularity for active U.S. soldiers. These are tattoos that are usually featured on the torso, and can be used for identification in case the deceased is otherwise unidentifiable.

The Prussian Army issued identification tags for its troops at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. They were nicknamed Hundemarken (dog tags) and compared to a similar identification system instituted for dogs in the Prussian capital city of Berlin at about the same time.

The U.S. Army first authorized identification tags in War Department General Order No. 204, dated December 20, 1906, which essentially prescribes the Kennedy identification tag:

"An aluminum identification tag, the size of a silver half-dollar and of suitable thickness, stamped with the name, rank, company, regiment, or corps of the wearer, will be worn by each officer and enlisted man of the Army whenever the field kit is worn, the tag to be suspended from the neck, underneath the clothing, by a cord or thong passed through a small hole in the tab. It is prescribed as a part of the uniform and when not worn as directed herein will be habitually kept in the possession of the owner. The tag will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers."

The Army changed regulations on July 6, 1916, so that all soldiers were issued two tags, one to stay with the body and the other to go to the person in charge of the burial for record-keeping purposes. In 1918, the Army adopted and allotted the serial number system, and name and serial numbers were ordered stamped on the identification tags of all enlisted troops. In 1969 the Army converted to the Social Security number for personnel identification. Some nations (e.g. Germany) had instead a single tag with identical information stamped on both sides of it, which could easily be broken off for the purpose of record-keeping.

EMBOSSING MACHINES

The Matica C400 Military Dog Tag Machine has been proven reliable by the US Military. It can be used with a standard PC keyboard and will run from database files and excel files.



Dear Oze-ID,

I noticed on your website that you mention ID tags can only be printed in ALL CAPS. Could you explain the reason for this, as it seems very odd.

The reason I say that is that I own a trade mark which "looks" like my name, but is in all-caps, being an artificial legal entity, and not a living being.

Is there a law or guideline somewhere that you could refer me to, or is there a physical limitation set in place that stops people using upper and lower case?

It's not just ID tags but every single government department from licenses to traffic tickets to hospitals, birth certificates and even libraries. Also credit cards, bank cards and mortgages.

Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.

Best Wishes

Thomas Anderson

Principal Creditor for THOMAS ANDERSON TM

Dear Mr. Anderson,

The metal dies that punch into the tags to create the text are only manufactured in uppercase therefore it is impossible to offer lowercase letters on tags.

Oze-ID

EMAILS

Dear Oze-ID

Thanks for the quick response, but do you know WHY they only come in all-caps?"

Thomas Anderson

Dear Mr. Anderson,

All I can tell you is they have been using uppercase since the early days of making Dog Tags. Since before WW2 with the only exception being a small 'c' for names like McDERMOTT. In saying that, new machines don't have that capability so I don't know who makes those decisions."

Oze-ID



Dear Quick Return Tags,

Can I order tags in upper and lower case letters?

Best

Thomas Anderson

Dear Thomas,

We can only do capital letters because all letters are on a round die that spins while it embosses. I hope that answers your question.

Craig

Quick return Tags

If they can print a lower case "c" then obviously any lower case letter can be embossed in exactly the same way. The interesting part here is the reference to when the practice began. The response from the second manufacturer would lead you to believe that perhaps for some reason the spinning has something to do with the release of the letterform from the plate once it has been embossed. In moulding and casting processes there is always the consideration of undercuts and release points. However after viewing a video of the embossing machine in operation, it is really no different from the old handheld DYMO label makers, just automated.



A typical DYMO label maker with the rotating character wheel. The electronic embossing machines use a similar metal wheel.

The wheel is not spinning in the way they might like you to believe, it merely rotates to the next letter required, then a hammer-arm comes directly down on top of it to emboss that character. There is absolutely no mechanical restriction. This was finally confirmed to me by IDENTISYS, who sent me this revealing email.

Dear Thomas,

It has always been the standard, proper, format for bureaus, banks and companies that provide membership services, to emboss characters on plastic cards all in upper case. I'm afraid I can't help you with why this is the standard practice?

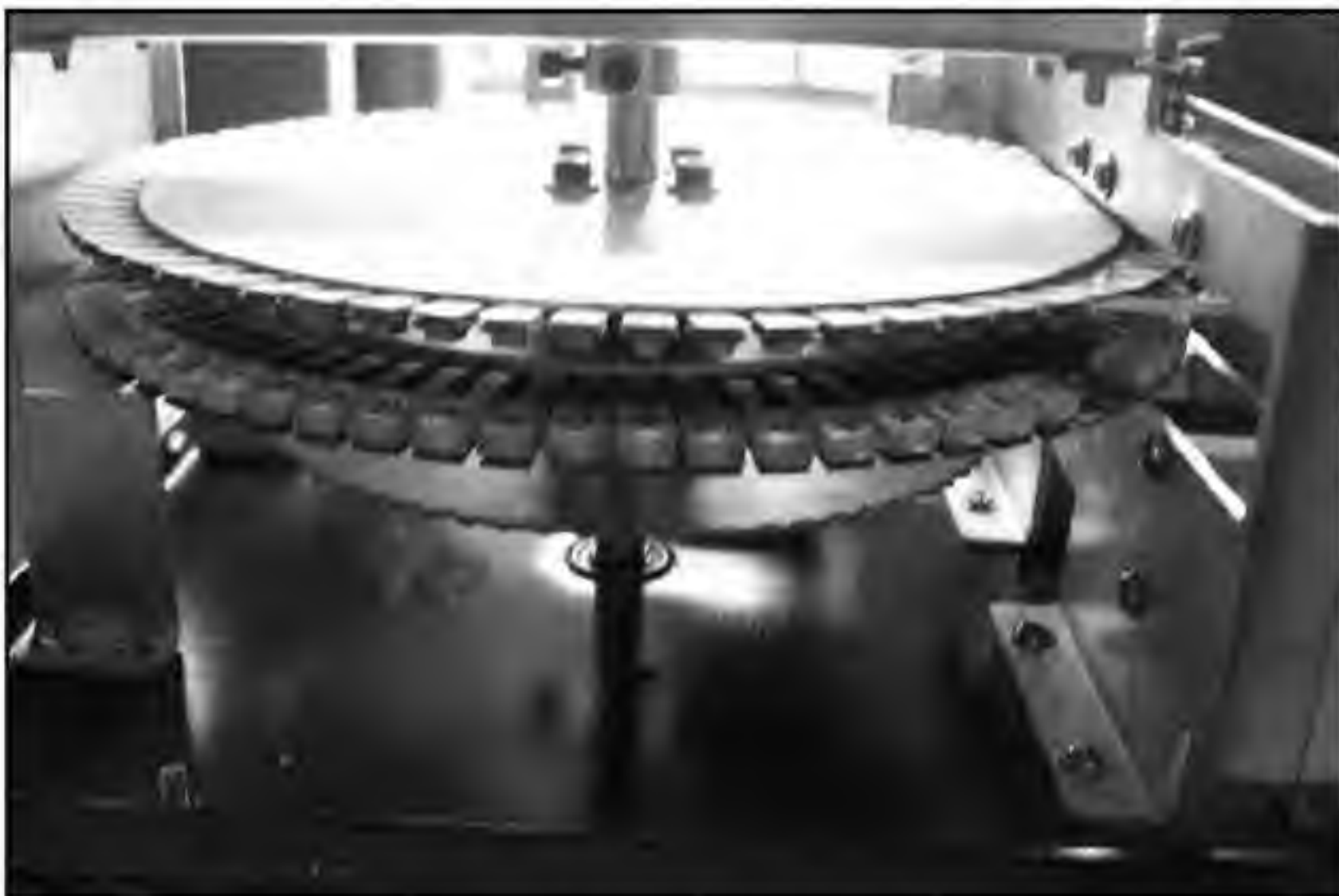
The drums in embossing machines can hold between 60 and 105 "slots", so you can fit whatever you like into these.

Special character sets can be made to emboss lower case characters, but they will cost considerably more as they are not often requested and will have to be specially machined.

I hope this helps.

Kind Regards

*Laith Marmash
Sales Manager*



Here are some examples of the typefaces and embossing of plates. Essentially the same companies and machines are used to service both the dog tag and the credit card industries. You can see by the image above that there are enough slots to include all the upper and lower case letters as well as numbers from 0 – 9 and other characters.



ISO STANDARDS

Char	Code	Name	Description
	32	-	Normal space
!	33	-	Exclamation
"	34	quot	Double quote
#	35	-	Hash or pound
\$	36	-	Dollar
%	37	-	Percent
&	38	-	Ampersand
'	39	-	Apostrophe
(40	-	Open bracket
)	41	-	Close bracket
*	42	-	Asterisk
+	43	-	Plus sign
,	44	-	Comma
-	45	-	Minus sign
.	46	-	Period
/	47	-	Forward slash

Char	Code	Name	Description
0	48	-	Digit 0
1	49	-	Digit 1
2	50	-	Digit 2
3	51	-	Digit 3
4	52	-	Digit 4
5	53	-	Digit 5
6	54	-	Digit 6
7	55	-	Digit 7
8	56	-	Digit 8
9	57	-	Digit 9
:	58	-	Colon
;	59	-	Semicolon
<	60	-	Less than
=	61	-	Equals
>	62	-	Greater than
?	63	-	Question mark

Char	Code	Name	Description
@	64	-	At sign
A	65	-	A
B	66	-	B
C	67	-	C
D	68	-	D
E	69	-	E
F	70	-	F
G	71	-	G
H	72	-	H
I	73	-	I
J	74	-	J
K	75	-	K
L	76	-	L
M	77	-	M
N	78	-	N
O	79	-	O

Char	Code	Name	Description
P	80	-	P
Q	81	-	Q
R	82	-	R
S	83	-	S
T	84	-	T
U	85	-	U
V	86	-	V
W	87	-	W
X	88	-	X
Y	89	-	Y
Z	90	-	Z
[91	-	Open square bracket
\	92	-	Backslash
]	93	-	Close square bracket
^	94	-	Power
_	95	-	Underscore

Char	Code	Name	Description
`	96	-	Grave accent
a	97	-	a
b	98	-	b
c	99	-	c
d	100	-	d
e	101	-	e
f	102	-	f
g	103	-	g
h	104	-	h
i	105	-	i
j	106	-	j
k	107	-	k
l	108	-	l
m	109	-	m
n	110	-	n
o	111	-	o

Char	Code	Name	Description
p	112	-	p
q	113	-	q
r	114	-	r
s	115	-	s
t	116	-	t
u	117	-	u
v	118	-	v
w	119	-	w
x	120	-	x
y	121	-	y
z	122	-	z
{	123	-	Left brace
	124	-	Vertical bar
}	125	-	Right brace
~	126	-	Tilde
⌘	127	-	(Unused)

Char	Code	Name	Description
	160	nbsp	Nonbreaking space
¡	161	excl	Inverted exclamation
¢	162	cent	Cent sign
£	163	pound	Pound sign
¤	164	curer	Currency sign
¥	165	yen	Yen sign
¦	166	brkbr	Broken bar
§	167	sect	Section sign
¨	168	uml	Umlaut or diacritic
©	169	copy	Copyright sign
®	170	reg	Registered trademark
™	171	trad	Trademark sign
◀	172	lequo	Left angle quotes
◻	173	not	Logical not sign
◻	174	thy	Soft hyphen
®	175	reg	Registered trademark
™	176	trad	Trademark sign

Char	Code	Name	Description
°	176	deg	Degree sign
±	177	plussm	Plus-minus sign
²	178	sup2	Superscript 2
³	179	sup3	Superscript 3
´	180	acut	Spacing acute
µ	181	micro	Micro sign
¶	182	para	Paragraph sign
·	183	midact	Middle dot
¸	184	cedil	Spacing cedilla
¹	185	sup1	Superscript 1
º	186	ordin	Masculine ordinal
»	187	raquo	Right angle quotes
¼	188	frac14	One quarter
½	189	frac12	One half
¾	190	frac34	Three quarters
¿	191	quest	Inverted question mark

Char	Code	Name	Description
À	192	Agave	A grave
Á	193	Acute	A acute
Â	194	Acirc	A circumflex
Ã	195	Atide	A tilde
Ä	196	Auml	A umlaut
Å	197	Aring	A ring
Æ	198	AElig	AE ligature
Ç	199	Cedil	C cedilla
È	200	Egrave	E grave
É	201	Eacute	E acute
Ê	202	Ecirc	E circumflex
Ë	203	Euml	E umlaut
Ì	204	Igrave	I grave
Í	205	Iacute	I acute
Î	206	Icirc	I circumflex
Ï	207	Iuml	I umlaut

Char	Code	Name	Description
Ð	208	ETH	ETH
Ñ	209	Ntilde	N tilde
Ò	210	Ograve	O grave
Ó	211	Oacute	O acute
Ô	212	Ocirc	O circumflex
Õ	213	Otilde	O tilde
Ö	214	Ouml	O umlaut
×	215	times	Multiplication sign
Ø	216	Oslash	O slash
Ù	217	Ugrave	U grave
Ú	218	Uacute	U acute
Û	219	Ucirc	U circumflex
Ü	220	Uuml	U umlaut
Ý	221	Yacute	Y acute
Þ	222	THORN	THORN
ß	223	slig	Sharp s

Char	Code	Name	Description
à	224	agave	a grave
á	225	acute	a acute
â	226	acirc	a circumflex
ã	227	atide	a tilde
ä	228	auml	a umlaut
å	229	aring	a ring
æ	230	aelig	ae ligature
ç	231	cedil	c cedilla
è	232	egrave	e grave
é	233	eacute	e acute
ê	234	ecirc	e circumflex
ë	235	euml	e umlaut
ì	236	igrave	i grave
í	237	iacute	i acute
î	238	ircirc	i circumflex
ï	239	iuml	i umlaut

Char	Code	Name	Description
ð	240	eth	eth
ñ	241	ntilde	n tilde
ò	242	ograve	o grave
ó	243	oacute	o acute
ô	244	ocirc	o circumflex
õ	245	otilde	o tilde
ö	246	ouml	o umlaut
÷	247	divide	division sign
ø	248	oslash	o slash
ù	249	ugrave	u grave
ú	250	uacute	u acute
û	251	ucirc	u circumflex
ü	252	uuml	u umlaut
ý	253	yacute	y acute
þ	254	thorn	thorn
ÿ	255	yuml	y umlaut

The full set of ISO characters, which clearly shows lower case letterforms. ISO 7811-1



The CIM Maxima 861 plastic card embosser is the preferred choice of banks, credit institutions, and card bureaus.




The Addressograph or manual credit card imprinter was a common sight at retailers and supermarkets before the EFT machines were introduced.

BIRTH REGISTRATION – CREATING THE FICTION

Queensland
BIRTH CERTIFICATE

REGISTRATION NUMBER
2001/911666

CHILD Name and surname Sex Date of birth Place of birth	
MOTHER Name and surname Maiden name Occupation Age and birthplace	
FATHER Name and surname Occupation Age and birthplace	
PREVIOUS CHILDREN OF RELATIONSHIP Names and ages	
INFORMANT Name, description or relationship, and residence	
REGISTRAR Name Date of registration Place of registration	
Name, if altered or added after registration of birth Date noted	
Notes (if any)	



I, Registrar-General
 certify that the above is a true copy of particulars
 recorded in a Register kept in the General Registry
 at Brisbane.

Date Registrar-General

N.B. Not Valid Unless Bearing the Authorised Seal
 and Signature of the Registrar-General

You can faintly see the Queensland Coat of Arms on this document. It is the oldest State Arms in Australia, and was granted to the Colony of Queensland by Queen Victoria in 1893. They were the first Arms assigned to a British colony since Charles II granted Jamaica its Arms in 1661.

THE DARKSIDE OF THE MOON

I've heard a lot of people talk, or more accurately theorise that there are bank stamps or some other kind of marking on a birth certificate that creates the account. I have seen no evidence of this and have no idea myself because I don't work in the registry office, so it's just hearsay to me.

I decided to see if I could get some answers from someone who would know. This is the reply I got from the Registrar's office in the UK.

Dear Thomas,

First of all the original entry is held in a register with usually 299 other entries. A copy of what is contained in the entry of the register is then issued in the form of a certificate. This fact is stated at the bottom of any certificates that are issued when the copy certificate is signed. (You can see this on your certificate.)

The duplicate copies are produced on certificates supplied by the Registrar General on watermarked paper. As a rule there are no stamps added to the back. The only time a stamp may appear on the back of a certificate is if a body that the certificate has been produced for has put their own stamp on it - although this is not a usual practice in England.

The law of this Country states that anybody can request a copy of any certificate as long as they can identify the entry required. Therefore if you knew my details you could get a copy of my birth certificate. It also states on the bottom of the certificate that the document is not a form of identification. We are only required to keep records of certificates issued in the last two years and that is on a certificate basis and not an entry basis and therefore we would not be able to tell you whether any copies of the entry pertaining to your birth has been issued since original registration.

Should you come over to this country you would not be able to see your original birth entry. Again there are strict regulations governing the process of Registration of births deaths and marriages and it clearly states that you can only view an entry identified in a current register. As this record is "deposited" this would not be the case in this instance.

There are usually 300 entries in a register, which is stored after 28 days after the last entry has been made in a strong room. When a person requests a copy of the entry we then identify the entry from indexes, get the register and copy the entry onto the official certificate paper.

The entry or certificate is a confirmation that the person was born to those parents on that date. However it is not a proof of identification. As I stated earlier you could get a copy of my birth certificate and therefore if you produced it that would not confirm that the person identified on the certificate is me.

For official purposes usually in England you need to produce more than one form of identification and therefore you would need to produce the birth certificate as well as another recent document such as passport, which would then be accepted as proof of your identification. Other Countries require other documents.

With regards to your last questions - I am sorry but you are far more intelligent than me and I am a bit lost.

From the attachments I can advise you that you have a legal birth certificate in your possession and any documents we would produce would be similar to the one that you have. The one that you have is the original one issued when your parents registered you in 1967.

Usually there would not be an additional stamp on the front or the back of these certificates. I hope this information was of use to you, but please do not hesitate to come back to me if you have any further questions.

Regards

*Deputy Superintendent Registrar
Registration Services*

CLIENT IDENTIFICATION DATA STANDARDS

Person (name)—family name, text X[X(39)]

Identifying and definitional attributes

<i>Metadata item type:</i>	Data Element
<i>Short name:</i>	Family name
<i>Synonymous names:</i>	Surname; Last name
<i>METeOR identifier:</i>	286953
<i>Registration status:</i>	Health, Standard 04/05/2005 Community services, Standard 25/08/2005 Housing assistance, Standard 20/06/2005
<i>Definition:</i>	That part of a name a person usually has in common with some other members of his/her family, as distinguished from his/her given names, as represented by text.
<i>Data Element Concept:</i>	Person (name)—family name

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

<i>Representation class:</i>	Text
<i>Data type:</i>	String
<i>Format:</i>	X[X(39)]
<i>Maximum character length:</i>	40

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

<i>Guide for use:</i>	The agency or establishment should record the person's full family name on their information systems.
-----------------------	--

The following is the letter I prepared for the couple who had recently had a child, and wanted to correct the records in the hospital. I was informed that the hospital staff kept asking for a name for the child, which they refused to give, so upon release, one of the staff proceeded to write the birth number in the box where it said "name". The father apparently grabbed the form and told them in no uncertain terms that their child was not a number, and wrote "to be announced" in the space provided.

Dear Medical Records Advisory Unit,

I notice that you have made an error on your medical records and accidentally recorded our trademarks in the client data instead of our real names. You may correct this by writing our proper names in upper and lower case English. Anything in all caps is a legal fiction, merely intellectual property that we own that happens to "look" like our names.

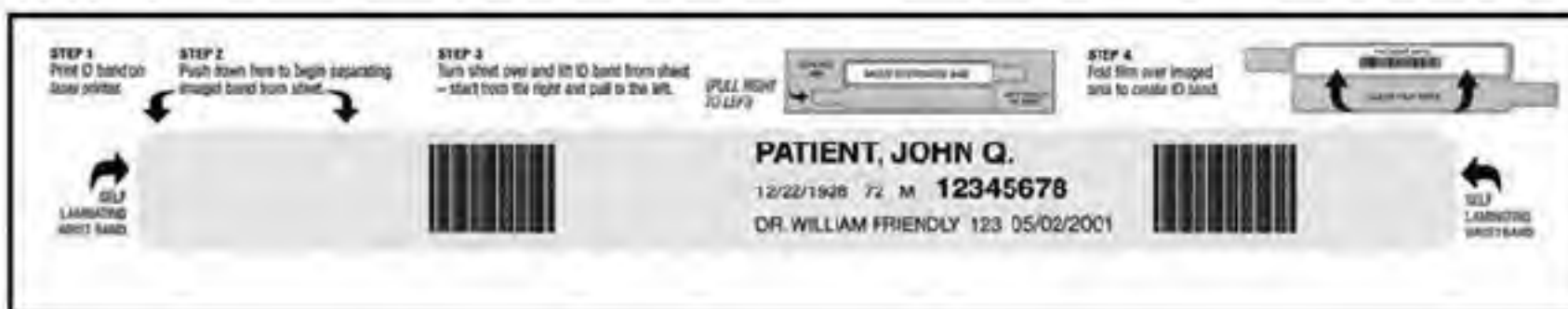
If this is not corrected immediately, I should advise you that it might lead to action for unauthorised use. I have included copies of the documentation from IP Australia to illustrate my point. If necessary, I can also issue you with an Affidavit and copies of our birth certificates.

We take great offense to the implication that one of our trademarks just had a baby. If the records cannot be corrected, they must be removed completely from the system, or the system must be overhauled to discontinue representing people as legal fictions.

Regards

Thomas Anderson

Principal Creditor for THOMAS ANDERSON TM



Dear Mr. Anderson,

As discussed previously, the Australian Client Identification Data Standards state that a clients family name and given name(s) requires that the names are recorded on hospital patient administration systems in CAPITAL letters. Please see attached.

Your request to have your family name recorded as ANDERSON TM does comply with the Standards. If you would like the Medical Centre to record your family name as ANDERSON TM, you will need to notify them of this.

The Australian Client Identification Data Standards are partly based on the National Standards.

Regards

Medical Record Advisory Unit

Collection Methods: Example: 'Mary Georgina Smith' informs the hospital that she prefers to be known as 'Georgina'. Record 'MARY GEORGINA' as her given names and record 'GEORGINA' as an alias (see section 1.14 Alias).

Example: The health care service is informed that 'Baby of Louise Jones' has been named 'Mary Jones'. Record 'BABY OF LOUISE' as an alias and record 'MARY' as the given name (see section 1.14 Alias).

Registering an unidentified (unknown) health care client

If the health care client's given name is not known record 'UNKNOWN' in the given name field. The health care client's identity and name should be clarified as soon as possible. When the identity is clarified replace 'UNKNOWN' with the actual name and record UNKNOWN as an alias.

Registering an unnamed newborn

An unnamed (newborn) baby is to be registered using the mother's given name in conjunction with the prefix 'BABY OF'. For example, if the baby's mother's given name is Fiona, then record 'BABY OF FIONA' in the given name field for the baby or where there is more than one given name field record BABY in the first field and OF FIONA in the second field.

It is recommended that the newborn's given name (if known) only be updated when a name change form has been completed by one or both parents to confirm the actual name (see Appendix H - Notification of Newborn Name). It is recommended that the name be updated on or prior to discharge.

In this instance record 'BABY OF FIONA' as an alias and the new name as the given name.

The Client Identification Data Standards are very revealing, as they show that even if no name is given, it doesn't matter as long as there is something in the name field.

This must be the vital link in the chain to establishing a creation date for the Strawman and any account that it may represent.

The next chart also shows that hyphens are removed and a name which complies to the system is recorded as an alias, creating yet another legal fiction.

Collection Methods: truncate the family name from the right (that is drop the letters until the name fits).

Punctuation

If special characters form part of the family name they should be included, e.g. hyphenated names should be entered with a hyphen.

> **hyphen** eg WILSON-PHILLIPS

Do not leave a space before or after a hyphen, ie between the last letter of 'WILSON' and the hyphen, or a space between the hyphen and the first letter of 'PHILLIPS'. Alias recording includes: WILSON, PHILLIPS, WILSON PHILLIPS.

> **apostrophe** eg O'BRIEN, D'AGOSTINO

Do not leave a space before or after the apostrophe, ie between the 'O' and the apostrophe, or a space between the apostrophe and 'BRIEN'.

> **full stop** eg ST. JOHN, ST. GEORGE

Do not leave a space before a full stop, ie between 'ST' and the full stop. A space should be left between the full stop and 'JOHN'.

> **space** eg VAN DER HUMM, LE BRUN, MC DONALD

If the health care client has recorded their family name as more than one word, displaying spaces in between the words, record their family name in the same way leaving one space between each word.

METADATA REGISTRY

METeOR is a metadata registry based on the 2003 version of the ISO/IEC 11179 Information technology - Metadata registries standard.

A metadata registry is a system or application where metadata is stored, managed and disseminated. METeOR was developed to store, manage and disseminate metadata in the Australian health, community services and housing assistance sectors.

As a metadata registry METeOR also provides tools for the online development of metadata. Metadata developers are able to submit new metadata to METeOR which is stored in structures based on the ISO/IEC 11179 standards.

METeOR allows registry staff (known as registrars) to advance these metadata through a defined endorsement process on the authority of the relevant governance body (known as Registration authorities). Once metadata are endorsed, METeOR allows these metadata to be located and viewed on the web and to be downloaded as documents.

METeOR is Australia's repository for national metadata standards for the health, community services and housing assistance sectors. The system was developed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare to replace the previous repository, the Knowledgebase.

COPYRIGHT VS TRADEMARKS

A lot of people still make the common mistake of putting a copyright symbol after their all caps name. Names cannot be copyrighted, only trademarked. I have several trademarks, or as they are commonly called, word-marks.

What is copyright?

Copyright protects the original expression of ideas, not the ideas themselves. It is free and automatically safeguards your original works of art and literature, music, films, sound recording, broadcasts and computer programs from copying and certain other uses. Copyright is not registered in Australia.

What is a trademark?

A trademark can be a letter, number, word, phrase, sound, smell, shape, logo, picture, aspect of packaging or any combination of these.





trade mark application

Confirmation

OFFICIAL RECEIPT OF PAYMENT

This is your Official Receipt. We strongly advise that you print this page and retain the information for your records

confirmation of application

Your payment was accepted. Your payment receipt number is 123456 for the amount of \$(Aus)120.

Your application was received on FRIDAY 17th APRIL 2009 at 11:11:00 PM EST.

Your Pre Filing Number is 123456789. You should use this number as a reference if you need to contact IP Australia before you receive your trade mark application number.

You will be sent a Notice of Filing by post which will advise the trade mark application number, provide you with a copy of the details of your application that are recorded on our database and briefly explain the examination process which all applications must undergo before being accepted for registration.

We **strongly advise** that you print this page and retain the information for your records. To print out this page, press "Apple" "P" on your keyboard.

Applicant 1

Applicant name	Thomas of the Anderson Family
Address	Care of P.O Box 000 Somewhere Australia

Applicant reference code	strawman
--------------------------	----------

Address for Correspondence

Name	Thomas of the Anderson Family
Address	Care of P.O Box 000 Somewhere Australia

Trade Mark Details

Trade mark type	word
My WORD trade mark is	THOMAS ANDERSON

Goods and Services Details

Goods/Services class number	16
Goods/Services description	Printed matter

Here is an example of an online filing done through the IP Australia website. You can clearly see who the owner of the word mark is, and this is a handy document to have.

A trademark is used to distinguish goods and services of one trade from those of another. You don't have to register your trademark to use it.

A registered trademark gives you the exclusive legal right to use, license or sell it within Australia for the goods and services for which it is registered.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intellectual property (IP) represents legal property rights over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial, and the corresponding areas of law.

Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; ideas, discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs. Common types of intellectual property include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets.

The law in most jurisdictions also allows the owner of a registered trademark to prevent unauthorized use of the mark in relation to products or services which are identical or "colourfully" similar to the "registered" products or services, and in certain cases, prevent use in relation to entirely dissimilar products or services. The test is always whether a consumer of the goods or services will be confused as to the identity of the source or origin.

PERSONALITY RIGHTS

Personality Rights refers to the "Right of Publicity." The Right of Publicity can be defined simply as the right of an individual to control the commercial use of his or her name, image, likeness or other aspects of one's identity.

It is generally considered a property right as opposed to a personal right, and as such, the validity of the Right of Publicity can survive after the death of the individual to varying degrees depending on the jurisdiction.

A commonly cited justification for this doctrine, from a policy standpoint, is the notion of natural rights and the idea that every individual should have a right to control how, if at all, his or her "persona" is commercialized by third parties.

PASSING OFF

Passing off is a common law tort, which can be used to enforce unregistered trademark rights. The tort of passing off protects the goodwill of a trader from a misrepresentation that causes damage to goodwill.

The law of passing off prevents one person from misrepresenting his or her goods or services as being the goods and services of the claimant, and also prevents one person from holding out his or her goods or services as having some association or connection with the plaintiff when this is not true.

A cause of action for passing off is a form of intellectual property enforcement against the unauthorised use of a mark which is considered to be similar to another party's registered or unregistered trademarks, particularly where an action for trademark infringement based on a registered trade mark is unlikely to be successful (due to the differences between the registered trademark and the unregistered mark).

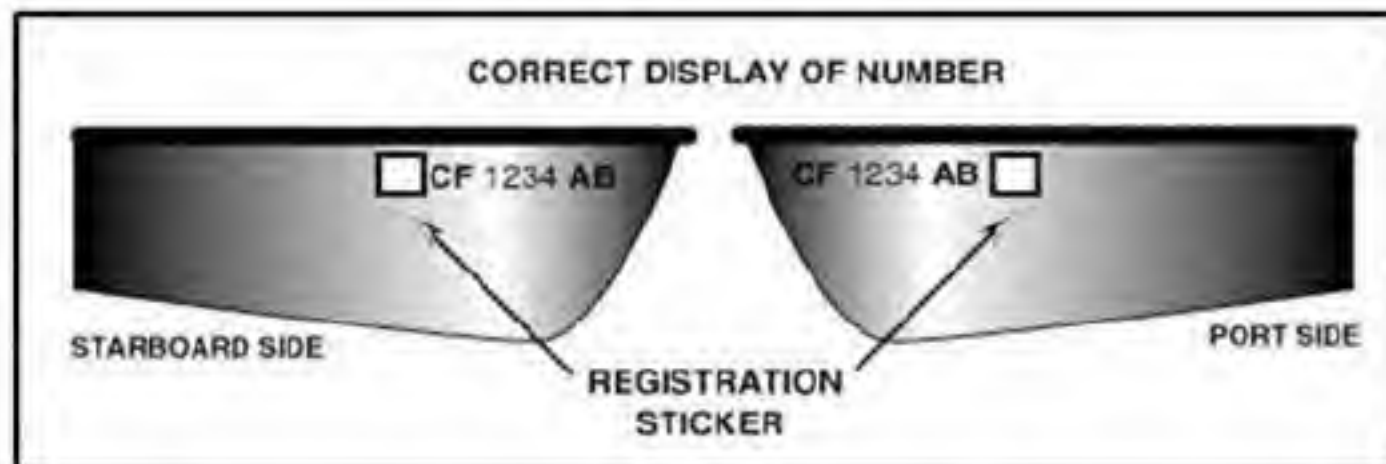
Passing off is a form of common law, whereas statutory law such as the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act 1994 provides for enforcement of registered trademarks through infringement proceedings.

BLOCK LETTERS VS CAPITALS

It is often misconstrued that you must write in capital letters when writing in block letters. Contrary to popular belief, block letters can be written in both upper and lower case, at the writer's discretion.

Cases such as *Fossil Inc v The Fossil Group* involving patents, trademarks and registration of designs clearly indicate that block letters may comprise either lower or upper case.

VESSEL REGISTRATION



Since we are all considered vessels in Maritime Admiralty Law, I thought I would also check into how they were registered as well.

The boat's registration number must be permanently attached to each side of the forward half of the boat. They must be plain, vertical, block letters, not less than three inches high, and in a color contrasting with the background. A space or hyphen must separate the letters from the numbers.

THE BYZANTINE CONNECTION



Capital letters or majuscules in the Roman alphabet may also be called capitals, or caps. Upper case is also often used in this context as synonym of capital. Manual typesetters kept them in the upper drawers of a desk or in the upper type case, while keeping the more frequently used minuscule letters in the lower type case. This practice might date back to Johannes Gutenberg.

Capital and small letters are differentiated in the Roman, Greek, Cyrillic and Armenian alphabets. Most writing systems (such as those used in Georgian, Arabic, and Hebrew) make no distinction between capital and lowercase letters and of course, writing systems such as Chinese have no "letters" at all). Indeed, even European languages did not make this distinction before about 1300.

Uncial is a majuscule script (written entirely in capital letters) commonly used from the 3rd to 8th centuries AD by Latin and Greek scribes. Uncial letters are written in either Greek, Latin, or Gothic.

Early uncial script is likely to have developed from late Old Roman cursive. Early forms are characterized by broad single stroke letters using simple round forms taking advantage of the new parchment and vellum surfaces, as opposed to the angular, multiple stroke letters which are more suited for rougher surfaces, such as papyrus. In the oldest examples of uncial, such as the *De bellis macedonicis* manuscript in the British Library, all of the letters are disconnected from one another, and word separation is typically not used. Word separation, however, is characteristic of later uncial usage.

As the script evolved over the centuries, the characters became more complex. Specifically, around AD 600, flourishes and exaggerations of the basic strokes began to appear in more manuscripts. Ascenders and descenders were the first major alterations, followed by twists of the tool in the basic stroke and overlapping. By the time the more compact minuscule scripts arose circa AD 800, some of the evolved uncial styles formed the basis for these simplified, smaller scripts. Uncial was still used, particularly for copies of the Bible, tapering off until around the 10th century. There are over 500 surviving copies of uncial script, by far the largest number prior to the Carolingian Renaissance.



The double-headed eagle with the sympilema (dynastic cypher) of the Palaeologi in the center. The double-headed eagle motif was used as the emblem of the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire) during the 14th and 15th centuries, when ruled by the Palaiologos Dynasty.

PLEBEIANS

The common slang word Pleb that we use today when referring to lower class people comes from the Roman word Plebeian, which was the general body of Roman citizens, as distinguished from slaves in Ancient Rome. They were distinct from the higher class of the Patricians. Plebeians were not allowed to know the law, yet if they disobeyed the law, they would still be punished. Sound familiar?

The Lex Canuleia is a law of the Roman Republic passed in the year 445 BC. Named after the tribune Gaius Canuleius, who proposed it, it abolished a corresponding prohibition in the Twelve Tables, allowing marriage between patricians and plebeians, with children inheriting the father's class.

In Roman law, Lex Hortensia (287 BCE) was the final result of the long class struggle between patricians and plebeians, where the plebeians would periodically secede from the city in protest when they felt they were deprived of their rights.

Only England did not take part in the wholesale reception of Roman law. One reason for this is that the English legal system was more developed than its continental counterparts by the time Roman law was rediscovered.

Therefore, the practical advantages of Roman law were less obvious to English practitioners than to continental lawyers. As a result, the English system of common law developed in parallel to Roman-based civil law, with its practitioners being trained at the Inns of Court in London rather than receiving degrees in Canon or Civil Law at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

Elements of Romano-canon law were present in England in the ecclesiastical courts and, less directly, through the development of the equity system. In addition, some concepts from Roman law made their way into the common law. Especially in the early 19th century, English lawyers and judges were willing to borrow rules and ideas from continental jurists and directly from Roman law.

CAPITIS MAXIMA

Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) In Roman law. *A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications.*

Capitis Diminutio Minima (meaning a minimum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. John Doe) - *The lowest or least comprehensive degree of loss of status. This occurred where a man's family relations alone were changed. It happened upon the arrogation [pride] of a person who had been his own master, (sui juris,) of his own right, not under any legal disability or upon the emancipation of one who had been under the patria potestas. [Parental authority] It left the rights of liberty and citizenship unaltered.*

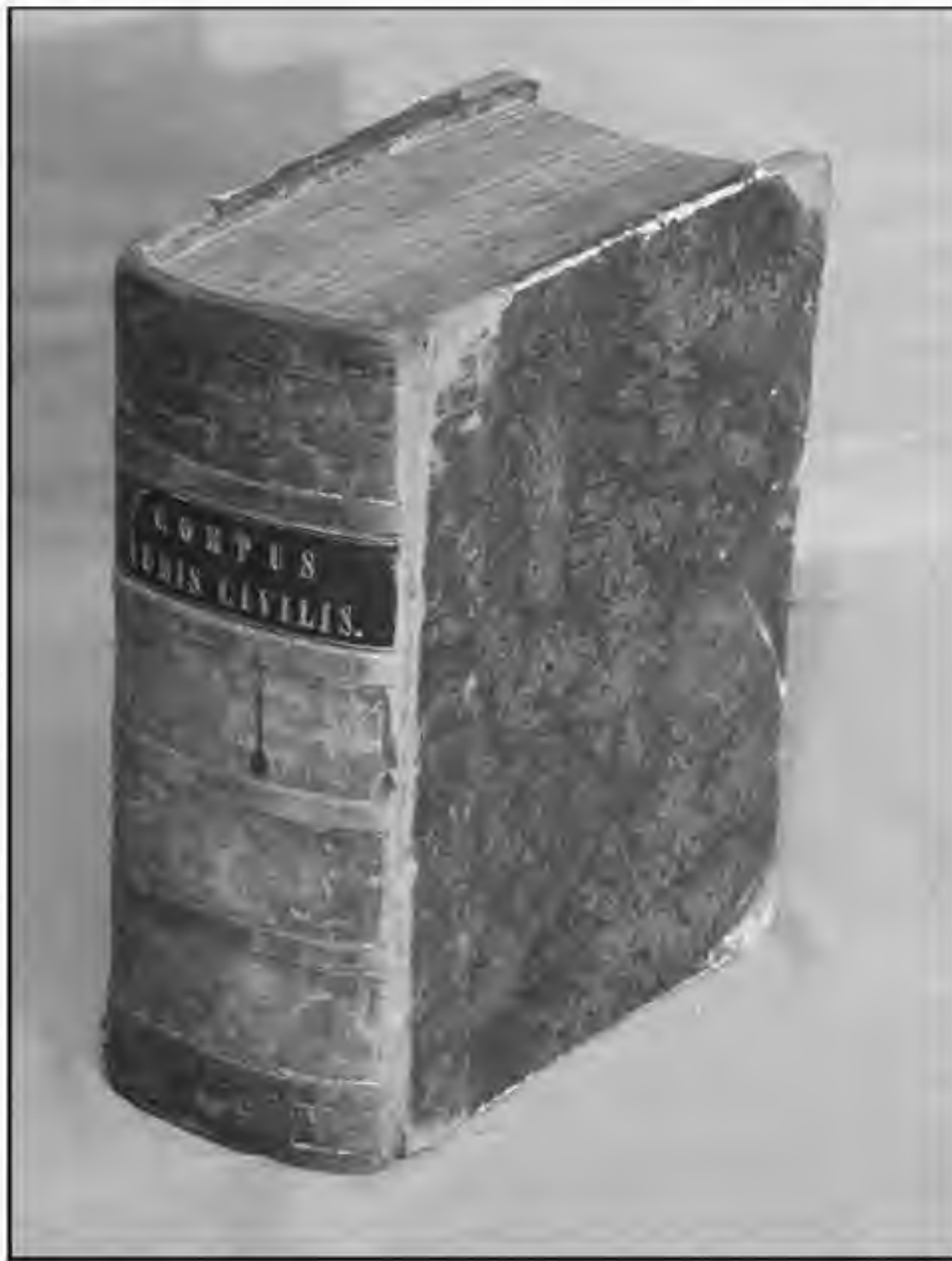
Capitis Diminutio Media (meaning a medium loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. John DOE) - *A lessor or medium loss of status.*

This occurred where a man loses his rights of citizenship, but without losing his liberty. It carried away also the family rights.

Capitis Diminutio Maxima (meaning a maximum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. JOHN DOE or DOE JOHN) - *The highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights.*

Diminutio. Lat. In civil law. *Diminution; a taking away, loss or depravation.*

Black's 6th defines "ens legis" as a creature of the law; an artificial being, as contrasted with a natural person.



Corpus Juris Civilis - the body of Civil Law circa 1647. The system of Roman juris prudenece compiled and codified under the direction of the emperor Justinian in A. D. 528-534



Byzantine Emporer Justinian



An example of ALL CAPS featured on a Roman Coin

*John D. Perkins
Owner 1787*

T H E
C A S E,
TREVETT against *WEEDEN*:

ON INFORMATION and COMPLAINT, for refusing
Paper Bills in Payment for *Butcher's Meat*,
in Market, at Par with Specie.

Tried before the Honourable SUPERIOR COURT
in the County of *Newport*, September Term, 1786.

A L S O

The Case of the Judges of said Court,

Before the Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
at *Providence*, October Session, 1786, on Citation, for dismit-
ting said Complaint.

Wherein the Rights of the People to *Trial by Jury*, &c. are
stated and maintained, and the Legislative, Judiciary and
Executive Powers of Government examined and defined.

By *JAMES M. VARNUM*, Esq;

Major-General of the State of *Rhode-Island*, &c. Counsellor at
Law, and Member of Congress for said State.

PROVIDENCE: Printed by JOHN CARTER 1787.

An early example of the use of ALL CAPS to represent the legal entities in the case.

Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome. As used in the West the term commonly refers to legal developments prior to the Roman/Byzantine state's adopting Greek as its official language in the 7th century. As such the development of Roman law covers more than one thousand years from the law of the Twelve Tables (from 449 BC) to the Corpus Juris Civilis of Emperor Justinian I (around 530AD). Roman law, as preserved in Justinian's codes, continued to be practiced in the Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire until its end in 1453, and also served as a basis for legal practice in continental Europe as well as in Ethiopia.

NOTICE.		
YOU ARE PROHIBITED FROM		
PROJECTING any PORTION of the PERSON out of a VEHICLE	-	PENALTY \$20
WILFULLY DAMAGING a Railway CARRIAGE or EQUIPMENT	-	\$20
OBSTRUCTING or IMPEDING any Railway EMPLOYEE in the Execution of his Duty	-	\$20
PLACING any ARTICLE on a Carriage SEAT, other than the seat appropriated for YOUR USE	-	\$20
WILFULLY INTERFERING with the COMFORT of any PASSENGER	-	\$20
REFUSING to give FULL NAME and ADDRESS on demand by any Railway Employee	-	\$20
OPENING an OUTWARD SWINGING DOOR of a MOVING VEHICLE	-	\$20
CARRYING any LOADED FIREARM on Railway Property	-	\$10
TRAVELLING on STEPS, ROOF, or FOOTBOARDS of any VEHICLE	-	\$10
ATTEMPTING to JOIN or LEAVE a MOVING VEHICLE	-	\$10
SMOKING in COMPARTMENTS NOT SET APART for the Purpose	-	\$10
TRAVELLING in a SMOKING COMPARTMENT without having paid FULL ADULT FARE	-	\$4
EXPECTORATING in CARRIAGES or on STATION PREMISES	-	\$4
THROWING any MISSILE from a Railway vehicle	-	\$4
PLACING a FOOT on the SEAT of any CARRIAGE	-	\$4
The Railways Commissioner will not be liable for injury sustained by any passenger who shall project any portion of his body out of any carriage or vehicle		

A notice from the carriage of a late 1800's steam train.

DEFINITIONS

Person: (noun)

1. *An individual human being.*
2. *A human being or corporation recognised in law as having certain rights and obligations.*

Person: *In the sense of an individual human being.*

People (Persons): *A human being (natural person) or a corporation (artificial person) regarded as having rights and duties under the law.*

Chambers Dictionary 9th Edition

Person:

1. *An individual human being.*
2. *A human being or a corporation recognised in law as having certain rights and obligations.*

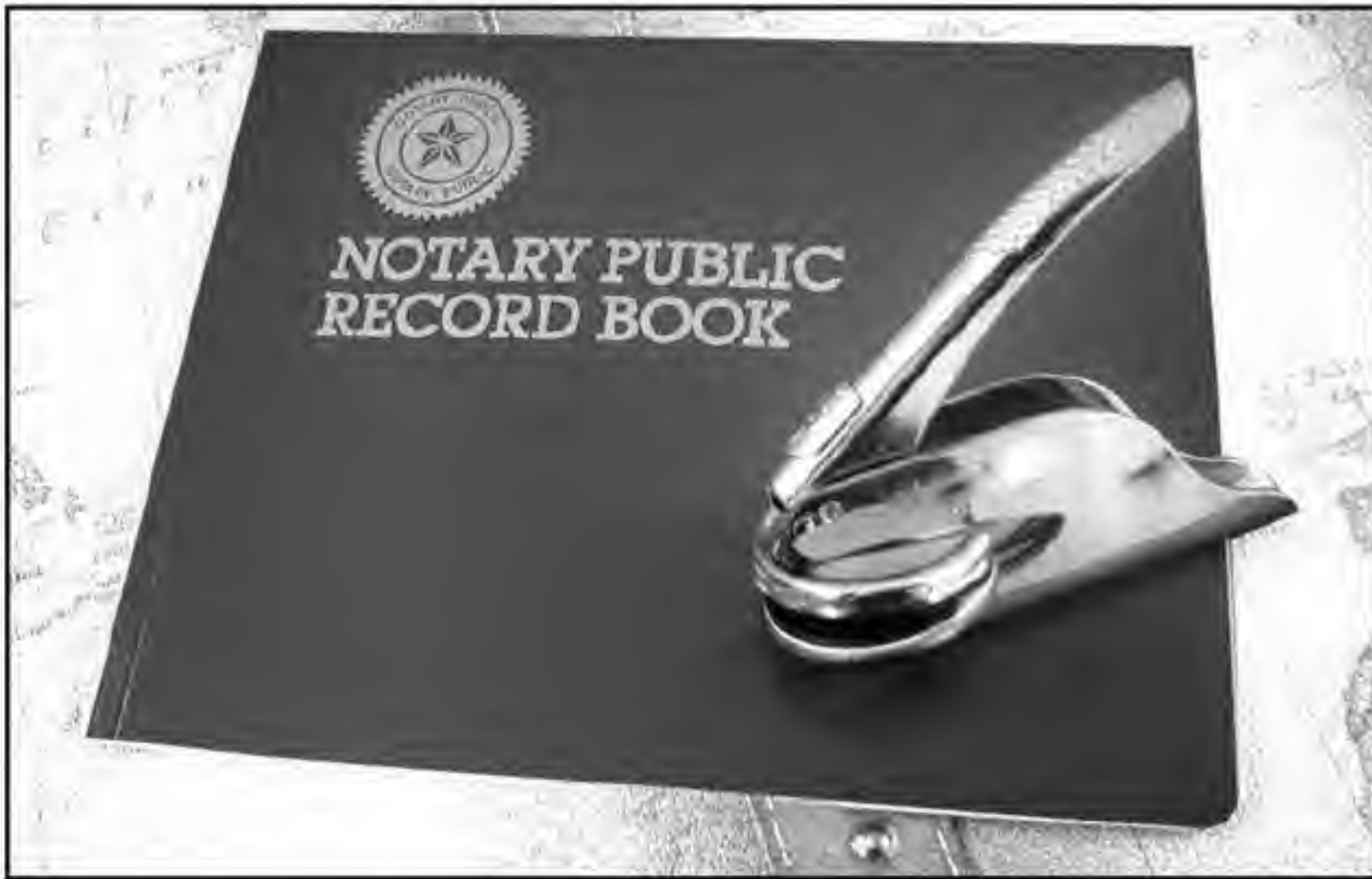
Collins Australian Dictionary 5th Edition

Person:

1. *A human being, whether a man, woman or child.*
2. *Any human being or artificial body of people, having rights and duties before the law.*

Macquarie Dictionary 3rd Edition

THE NOTARY



Many people have been experiencing problems with Notaries, and so I will try to clear up the issue to the best of my ability, and provide as many answers as I have been able to establish through official sources, and not hearsay.

I should mention that a core element of the freeman movement and its basis on the UCC and redemption processes has relied upon the use of Notaries as a form of private administrative process. The method of Protesting Bills of Exchange seems to have been extracted from that process and superimposed upon this method to supposedly settle a private resolution.

For many years I have been testing this system here in Australia, but with limited success in the sense that I never truly knew the exact method, although it is documented in many places by many so called experts in the movement, I now believe it is not a valid option to pursue and I'll explain why to the best of my ability.

Firstly, Australia is a common law jurisdiction, as are all the Commonwealth countries, and we only have Public Notaries here. A notary public is a public officer whose main functions are to administer oaths and affirmations, take affidavits and statutory declarations, witness and authenticate the execution of certain classes of documents, protest notes and bills of exchange, and perform certain other official acts depending on the jurisdiction. Any such act is known as a notarization. The term notary public only refers to common-law notaries and should not be confused with civil-law notaries.

Civil law notaries are specialized lawyers acting as public officers with jurisdiction over voluntary, i.e., non-contentious, private law. Unlike a notary public, their common-law counterparts, they are able to provide legal advice and prepare instruments with legal effect.

They often receive the same education as advocates at civil law, trial lawyers, or any professional litigator but without qualifications in advocacy and the law of evidence, analogous to solicitors and attorneys in common-law countries.

Most of the nations in the world use a legal system that is based on either the civil law tradition or the common law tradition. The civil law tradition evolved from the given law of antiquity through Roman Law, the Codes of Theodosius and Justinian, the Salic Code and the Code of Napoleon.

That tradition is the foundation of the legal systems of continental Europe, francophone Africa, South America and Middle Eastern countries that were under French dominion such as Egypt, Lebanon and Syria. While the legal systems of China and Japan did not evolve from the same given law as did the civil law, they developed legal systems that are functionally similar to the civil law tradition. In the civil law tradition, all law flows from a coherent set of legal principles contained in a written code provided or enacted by the sovereign. The civil law tradition has been described as "anything that is not permitted is prohibited".

While scholars have found traces of the common law tradition in ancient Roman law, the common law tradition essentially derives from the merging of the Saxon and Norman legal systems after William I conquered England in 1066. The common law tradition is the foundation of the legal systems of Great Britain (except Scotland), the United States (except Louisiana and Puerto Rico), Canada, Australia, Cyprus, India, Pakistan and Anglophone Africa. In the common law tradition, law is developed through the decisions of judges made in resolving actual cases. The common law tradition has been described as "anything that is not prohibited is permitted."

At the beginning of the 21st century, the each legal tradition is increasingly adopting essential features of the other legal system. The law of the common law systems is becoming more statutory. The law of the civil law systems is being made increasingly in judicial decisions and interpretations of civil code provisions. The civil law notary is but another feature of the civil law tradition that is receiving increasingly serious consideration in common law jurisdictions.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A CIVIL LAW NOTARY

A notary in civil law systems performs a very different function than does a notary public in the United States. The civil law notary is an attorney who has undergone special training and performs the following three basic functions, drafting legal documents such as wills, contracts, deeds, and authenticating legal instruments and also serves as a public repository of legal instruments. By contrast, a notary public in the U.S. need not be an attorney. The functions of a U.S. notary public are basically to administer oaths, take sworn statements and to verify the identity of a person who executes a legal document.

The roots of the civil law notary date back to ancient Rome where individuals known as Tabelliones drafted and maintained legal documents, in particular wills. Tabelliones were literate and learned persons but not necessarily lawyers. The International Union of the Latin Notariat defines a civil law notary as a *"a legal professional specifically designated to attest the acts and contracts that persons celebrate or perform, to draft the documents which formalize the latter, and to give legal advice to those who require the services of his office."*

Because the civil notary is an attorney, he or she can render legal services in connection with any transaction for which the civil notary is performing a notarial function. However, unlike the common law system in the U.S., the civil law notary is expressly authorized by law to represent the transaction rather than a particular party to the transaction. However, the civil law notary is prohibited from acting as both notary and advocate for a party to the transaction. If the civil law notary drafts the relevant legal document, he or she must make sure that the legal instrument accurately represents the intent of the parties, that the parties understand the legal nature and effect of the instrument and that the legal instrument complies with applicable law. In complex transactions, the parties may each be represented by an attorney and the attorneys work with the civil law notary to draft the legal instrument.

After the civil law notary is satisfied that the legal instrument is properly drafted and understood by the parties, he or she authenticates the legal instrument. An authenticated legal instrument is conclusively deemed genuine, legally binding and a true and accurate recital of the agreement of the parties. The civil law notary provides a written statement that set forth the transactional facts from which the legal instrument derives and an opinion that the legal instrument satisfies applicable legal requirements and is legally binding. The authentication of the civil law notary is presumed to be correct and is accorded the effectiveness and validity of an administrative or court order. A legal instrument need not be authenticated to be legally enforceable. However, any legal instrument that transfers of title to real property must be authenticated by a civil law notary.

If a party seeks to challenge an authenticated legal instrument on the grounds of mistake, fraud, lack of consideration, lack of meeting of the minds, that party must bring a special proceeding. Such proceedings are very rare and, if asserted, must allege that the civil law notary abused his or her office in authenticating the legal instrument. If an authenticated legal instrument is ultimately found not to represent the intent of the parties or that it fails to comply with applicable law, the civil law notary is liable for the full value of transaction set forth in the legal instrument.

The civil law notary is required to maintain the original of any document that he or she authenticates. That original document is conclusive written evidence of the contents of any such document. The civil law notary must maintain each such document in a secure and accessible environment.

The office of a civil law notary is a public office so that the civil law notary is considered an appointed public official and subject to ethical standards as well as special civil and criminal liability for abuse or misuse of the office. The civil law notary must be an attorney and must take a course of special law studies as well as a special notarial examination. The number of notaries is limited. In some countries, the office is still hereditary under certain circumstances. A civil law notary can practice only within a designated geographical area.

Civil-law notaries are limited to areas of private law, that is, the area of law solving disputes between private parties and requiring minimal or no government intervention. Ordinarily, they have no authority to appear in court on their client's behalf; their role is limited to drafting, authenticating, and registering certain types of transactional or legal instruments.

In all Australian States and Territories (except Queensland) notaries public are appointed by the Supreme Court of the relevant State or Territory.

The downfall of the Roman Empire saw the development of the Catholic Church. Given its administrative nature, many clergy found it convenient to attain the public office of notary. Consequently the Vatican became responsible for the appointment of notaries.

The Renaissance witnessed the development of two distinct legal systems in Europe, the Civil Law system based upon Roman law and the Common Law system based on English law. The Civil law notary continued to be a recognised public official, performing many of the same services of the common law lawyer, with the exception of court appearances.

England did not develop the profession of notary to the extent of its civil law counterpart. During the 13th century the Pope granted the Archbishop of Canterbury the right to appoint notaries. As international trade developed, the services of the notary became confined to documentation for international commerce. A Court of Faculties, under the guidance of the Archbishop of Canterbury was established and given the responsibility for the appointment of notaries. That responsibility continues today.

There has never been any attempt to codify the precise nature of the office of notary public and today appointment remains with the Court of Faculties in England.

NOTARIAL PROTEST

100 Protest when notary not accessible

(1) Where a dishonoured bill or note is authorized or required to be protested, any householder or substantial resident of the place where the bill is dishonoured may, in the presence of two witnesses, give a certificate, signed by them, attesting the dishonour of the bill, and the certificate shall in all respects operate as if it were a formal protest of the Bill.

I decided to call the (now retired) President of the Notary Society and get his opinion.

He said that most Notaries are not trained properly, and do not know the true nature of their job, and there have been some which have gotten into deep trouble by signing and notarizing documents of this nature.

He didn't go into detail, but I could tell he knew something had happened. I have personally experienced this with a well-known lawyer who was also a Notary.

He began Notarising documents for me in 2006, then one day looked up and said "I'm sorry I can no longer do this for you". He admitted to me in private that I obviously knew more about the process than he did and that he had been advised not to do any more documents of this nature.

DEFAULT JUDGEMENTS

PRIVATE DEFAULT JUDGEMENT having the same effect as Res Judicata and Stare Decisis

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES ss. VERIFICATION

Dated:

Petitioner:

Respondent:

JUDGEMENT

Based on the attached "NOTICE OF ADEQUATE ASSURANCE, NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND DEMAND and FINAL NOTICE" In Support of Private Judgement and decision, and the evidence attached to said NOTICES, all of which has been presented to me,

IT IS THE JUDGEMENT AND DECISION that:

1. Petitioner is the injured party in this matter;
2. Petitioner properly noticed Respondent;
3. Respondent failed to answer or otherwise respond, and therefore stands in agreement with petitioner.

DECISION

THEREFORE, IT IS THE DECISION that the parties have reached the following agreement:

- A. That there is no documentation verifying that the Respondent has any claim in the matter.
- B. The matter is resolved.

Decision dated this _____ day of _____, 2009

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES ss. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

For the purpose of verification of signatures and for public notice, I, the undersigned Notary Public, do hereby declare on the _____ day of _____, 2009, that the parties known to me to be, or who proved to me to be the parties who presented this document before me,

Notary Public

This is a Notarised Default Judgement that was sent to me from someone who had read CLASSIFIED and followed the method I suggested. They were fortunate to have a Notary who was willing to sign and seal the document, as many have had difficulty locating one. The names, details and signature have been removed for privacy reasons.

Res judicata is the Latin term for "*a matter already judged*". Stare decisis is the policy of the court to stand by precedent. It is an abbreviation of stare decisis et quieta non movere which means "*to stand by and adhere to decisions and not disturb what is settled*."

I wanted to get some legal opinions about the default judgement process to see what other options were available for everyone, so I contacted the courts.

Dear SA Courts Authority,

Could you tell me the basic procedure and cost for making an application to the court for a Default Judgement.

I have been requesting verification of debt from a debt collector now for 4 months, and have issued three formal notices to produce evidence or documentation, without any response and have been dishonoured in every instance through silence.

Thankyou for your assistance.

*Best
Thomas Anderson*

Dear Mr Anderson,

If the defendant has not responded to the original claim you will need to file a form 18. This is free of charge.

If you require further information please reply to this email or contact the Magistrates Court Call Centre on 8204 2444.

Kind Regards,

*eMail Contact Centre
Courts Administration Authority*

I was advised over the phone that there are four courts which deal with claims, depending upon the size of the amount involved.

Zero to \$6000 is handled by the Magistrate Minor Civil Court, \$6000 to \$40,000 is handled by the Magistrates Court, (General Claims Division), \$40,000 to \$150,000 is handled by the District Court and over \$150,000 is handled by the Supreme Court. All matters that involve mortgages are heard by the Supreme Court.

I was also advised that the Banks don't have a legal obligation to answer the questions we are asking them in the Notice of Adequate Assurance of Due Performance, however I have been advised by a Lawyer that the questions raised are absolutely valid, and are certainly not frivolous claims, such as the convoluted documents often handed around in the freeman movement.

This is because they address the fraud, and not the fiction. There's a big difference.

APPLICATION BY CONSUMER TO COURT FOR DEBT REVIEW
In terms of section 86(9) of the National Credit Act 34 of 2005

In the Magistrate's Court for the district of

Held at Case No

In the matter of: (insert consumer's full names, surname and identity)

(Herein referred to as the Application)

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the above Honourable Court
on at for the following order(s):

- 1) That the Applicant is granted leave in terms of section 86(9) to bring this application;
- 2) That the Applicant is over-indebted as set out in Section 79 of the National Credit Act 34 of 2005, and -
 - (a) That the agreements listed in Annexure "A" be declared reckless as set out in Section 80 of the National Credit Act 34 of 2005, and/or
 - (b) That the Application's debt obligations be restructured as set out in Annexure "B"

The letter of rejection of the Applicant's Application to the Debt Counselor is attached hereto as Annexure "C"

The Applicant's affidavit in support of this application sets out the reasons why the application should be considered and is attached hereto as Annexure "D"

The Applicant confirms that notice of this application has been given to all creditors and the debt counselor who issued the letter of rejection.

KINDLY TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that the Applicant nominates the below mentioned address for service upon him/her for any documents, notices and pleadings.

Signed at [place] on this [day] of [month] of [year]

Signature of Applicant/ Consumer

Full name and address of Applicant

I was also told that a Plaintiff has six years in which to lodge a claim or action in regard to a matter. With regard to the way that a debt collector obtains a judgement, I asked about the process involved and how we may finalise our claims in a similar way.

The Court said that an action can be instigated, which costs \$93 for \$6000 or less. If service was via the Sherriff, there would be a fee of \$29.50 and they would have 21 days to respond. If service was by mail, they would have 23 days to respond. After this time, a default Judgement is entered, and the form 18 is free.

"When a judicial officer acts entirely without jurisdiction or without compliance with jurisdiction requisites he may be held civilly liable for abuse of process even though his act involved a decision made in good faith, that he had jurisdiction." (Little v. U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.)

"When a judge knows that he lacks jurisdiction, or acts in the face of clearly valid statutes expressly depriving him of jurisdiction, judicial immunity is lost." (Rankin v. Howard.)

As for the Private Administrative Process, I was advised that there is no precedent to support it, and it would not be a legal document. Also as there is no claim, i.e. it is difficult for us to enter any sort of Judgement against someone.

It was suggested that perhaps the best way is to wait until the Bank takes us to court, so that we may then properly address the questions and compel the answers.

I believe the Bank would not want to do this for obvious reasons, as it would expose them to being questioned about the obligation and how it was created.

Therefore the Bank tends to prefer selling the debt, or "assigning" it to a debt collector then issuing a letter like this one:

If the bank or a debt collector files a default judgement against us, and we disagree or if there is no service, we can defend by issuing a form 21 and form 35 which is an Application and Supporting Affidavit. The Victoria Legal Aid website states:

You may have a defence if:

- * the creditor acted unconscionably (unfairly)*

- * when you agreed to the credit contract you could not afford to repay and the creditor knew this*

- * the contract has unfair terms*

- * you are not named in the loan contract or the guarantee*

- * you are under 18 years of age*

- * you were under 18 years of age when the debt was created*

- * you did not have the mental capacity at the time the debt was created to enter into a debt*

- * you felt you had no choice but to sign, for example, you were threatened*

- * the amount you owe is incorrect (bearing in mind the court will allow the creditor to amend the amount if there is an accidental error)*

In most cases, if no court order has been made against you, a creditor has six years from the date you last made a payment on the debt or acknowledged in writing that you owed the debt.

If a judgment has been made against you, the creditor has 15 years to recover that debt. Some of the reasons you may want to dispute a debt are:

- * if the debt is not yours – for example, if you think someone has fraudulently used your identity*
- * if you have already paid the debt or settled it in some way*
- * if you disagree with or are unsure about the amount being claimed*
- * if you have a valid defence (a legal reason) to not pay the debt.*

DEBT COLLECTION SMACKDOWN



A few people have asked me why their documents don't seem to work or why the Banks refuse to co-operate or even answer the questions.

I'm going to cover this topic extensively, as it's been the one that most people have wanted info about. It seems there are thousands out there in the same predicament, with between two and five large debts, ranging to over \$500,000 that I've been asked to help out with.

I should clarify that I'm not a "get out of debt free" card, and my research isn't about that. It's more about verifying debt, and correcting the record, and I expect people to do their own research and groundwork, rather than coming to me with a whole bunch of problems and expecting, sometimes even demanding that I fix them. I have a life too.

Therefore to assist in the best way I can, I will expose and much as I can here and leave the rest for you to work on yourselves. Hopefully the answers I give you will leave you a bit more in control of your situations.

Please also remember that the documents provided in CLASSIFIED in the Debt Verification section were a bonus addition and not the focus of the book. I had received so many requests from people about loans, mortgages and credit cards that I included that section as a starting point to get everyone up to speed and educated about how the fraud is perpetrated upon us.

The documents themselves are inspired by the work of Tom Schauf, and his book "The Secret Bankers Manual" however I had to do some re-writing, re-formatting and editing of the questions to suit Australia, as well as taking out some unnecessary questions, and altering the way the documents are addressed and signed to come in line with the other Strawman info.

In all of my work, I try to keep things simple, and that includes any documents I write. Less is more, especially in effective communication, so if you want to get an answer, you need to study the way the professionals do it. Look at how a speechwriter carefully crafts a memorable speech that says the most in the least amount of words with the proper emphasis and message.

Effective use of language and the way it is presented can unlock doors that would otherwise be closed in your face, because no-one wants to listen to a crank, or somebody rambling on about their rights or problems, they will just switch off.

I'm probably going to sound very sexist when I say this, but I have found it to be a factual observation, and a curious one. When it comes to Banking, talking to women will get you no-where. Why? Because the Banking Elite are all Men.

In my experience with business over the past 20 years, I've often come across this problem, but not only with banking, with many areas of business, and it's all about emotional attachment. I have regularly and recently had emotionally charged and heated debates with women over the phone who swear black and blue that what they are saying is true.

However the reality of the situation is that they are all merely expressing their opinion, and then trying to protect that standpoint to the best of their knowledge. The problem here is that they don't want to admit they don't know something, or that they are wrong. They would rather argue or simply refuse to accept your input, or just talk over the top of you, a sign of complete breakdown of their ability to handle the situation and move on to the truth.

Those in the lower ranks of corporations, banks especially, do not know much else than what they are taught, usually by men, or what is on the scripted question and answer forms that they parrot from when asked questions. I have received countless letters from women in supposed positions of authority, which if the average person was to receive, they would be led to believe that there was in fact, no further recourse or action that could be taken, and I believe this is the idea.

I listened to a taped conversation today from someone I have been assisting, and it was incredible to hear this female banking representative say the things she was saying. Fortunately the person calling asked about T charts, and she answered "what's a T chart?" which immediately showed that she had no idea about the core elements of how an obligation is created.

810-000 CURRENT BANK ACCOUNT		
Debit		Credit
Opening Balance	3193	
16/03/2007 Deposit slips - D5000 - D5001	8000.00	
		31/03/2007 Payments-Cheques 105-108
		31/03/2007 Bank Statement No5 Bank Charges
		-2175.00
		-50.00
	11193	
	Balance 8968	-2225

I didn't mention "T" charts in Classified because I didn't know about them then, so as you can see it's a learning process for me as well. Let's look at the T account.

For clarity, a T chart shows the debtor and creditor on either side of a chart, with a line between them, and one across the top, resembling a T. This is the reason I now promote the idea of always signing your name on the bottom right of a page, which is the creditor side, instead of on the debtor side, which we are all conned into being.

Commonly called a T Account or Ledger, The term T account, derived from the distinctive T shape, is frequently used when discussing or analyzing accounting or business transactions. T accounts are used to represent general ledger accounts.

Typically one or more Ts are drawn on a white board or blank piece of paper. A general ledger account name or number is then written above each T. Debit entries are recorded on the left side of the "T" and credit entries are recorded on the right side of the "T".

The goal of T accounts is for debit entries to equal credit entries, i.e. total assets to equal total liabilities and equity. For every adjustment made to the left side of a T, there must be one or more adjustments made to the right side of one or more Ts so that the net entries balance.

T accounts allow you to visualize how the debits and credits of a particular entry work and how they impact the financial statements. T accounts are a time-tested tool in helping to analyze and decipher accounting entries. T accounts work because they are visually effective and simple to understand.

Receiving a bank loan of \$100 would require two postings in a general ledger, and, if drawn on T accounts, two postings on T accounts.

The \$100 cash received would be listed as an asset on the left side of a T account labeled 'Cash', and the \$100 owed to the bank would be listed as a liability on the right side of a T account labeled 'Bank Loans'. The entries balance.

THE CREDIT RIVER DECISION

JUSTICE MARTIN V. MAHONEY

First National Bank of Montgomery,

Plaintiff

vs

Jerome Daly,

Defendant

JUDGMENT AND DECREE

The above entitled action came on before the Court and a Jury of 12 on December 7, 1968 at 10:00 am. Plaintiff appeared by its President Lawrence V. Morgan and was represented by its Counsel, R. Mellby. Defendant appeared on his own behalf.

A Jury of Talesmen were called, impaneled and sworn to try the issues in the Case. Lawrence V. Morgan was the only witness called for Plaintiff and Defendant testified as the only witness in his own behalf.

Plaintiff brought this as a Common Law action for the recovery of the possession of Lot 19 Fairview Beach, Scott County, Minn. Plaintiff claimed title to the Real Property in question by foreclosure of a Note and Mortgage Deed dated May 8, 1964 which Plaintiff claimed was in default at the time foreclosure proceedings were started.

Defendant appeared and answered that the Plaintiff created the money and credit upon its own books by bookkeeping entry as the consideration for the Note and Mortgage of May 8, 1964 and alleged failure of the consideration for the Mortgage Deed and alleged that the Sheriff's sale passed no title to plaintiff.

The issues tried to the Jury were whether there was a lawful consideration and whether Defendant had waived his rights to complain about the consideration having paid on the Note for almost 3 years.

Mr. Morgan admitted that all of the money or credit which was used as a consideration was created upon their books, that this was standard banking practice exercised by their bank in combination with the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, another private Bank, further that he knew of no United States Statute or Law that gave the Plaintiff the authority to do this. Plaintiff further claimed that Defendant by using the ledger book created credit and by paying on the Note and Mortgage waived any right to complain about the Consideration and that the Defendant was estopped from doing so.

At 12:15 on December 7, 1968 the Jury returned a unanimous verdict for the Defendant.

Now therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me pursuant to the Declaration of Independence, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Constitution of United States and the Constitution and the laws of the State of Minnesota not inconsistent therewith ;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

1. That the Plaintiff is not entitled to recover the possession of Lot 19, Fairview Beach, Scott County, Minnesota according to the Plat thereof on file in the Register of Deeds office.

2. That because of failure of a lawful consideration the Note and Mortgage dated May 8, 1964 are null and void.

3. That the Sheriff's sale of the above described premises held on June 26, 1967 is null and void, of no effect.

4. That the Plaintiff has no right title or interest in said premises or lien thereon as is above described.

5. That any provision in the Minnesota Constitution and any Minnesota Statute binding the jurisdiction of this Court is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and to the Bill of Rights of the Minnesota Constitution and is null and void and that this Court has jurisdiction to render complete Justice in this Cause.

The following memorandum and any supplementary memorandum made and filed by this Court in support of this Judgment is hereby made a part hereof by reference.

BY THE COURT

Dated December 9, 1968

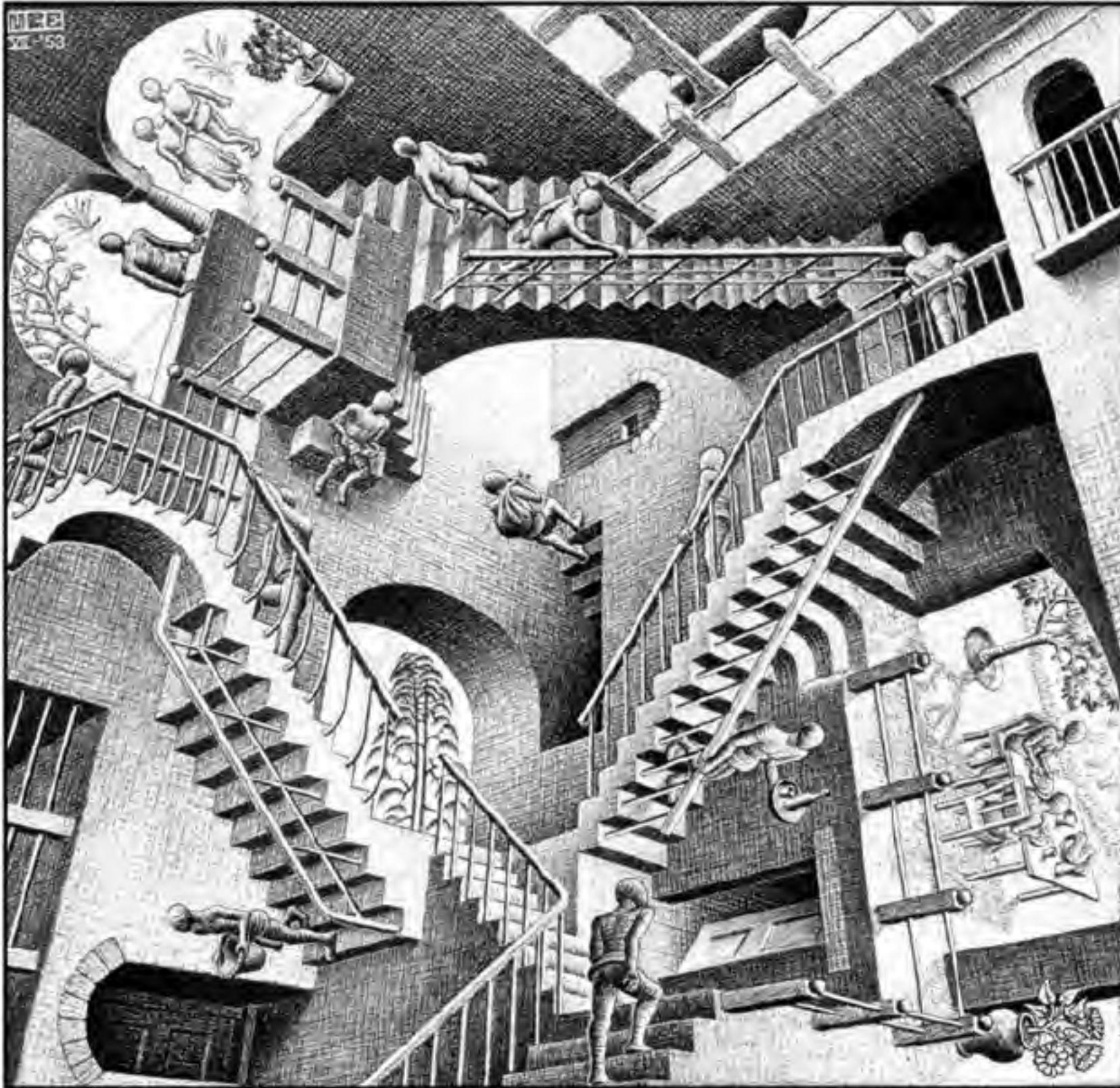
Justice MARTIN V. MAHONEY

Credit River Township

Scott County, Minnesota

Note: Justice Mahoney was murdered six months later.

SEEING IN OTHER DIMENSIONS



I once had a problem at my old job where I had to send four large fragile packages overseas. The maximum allowable size was 1m square.

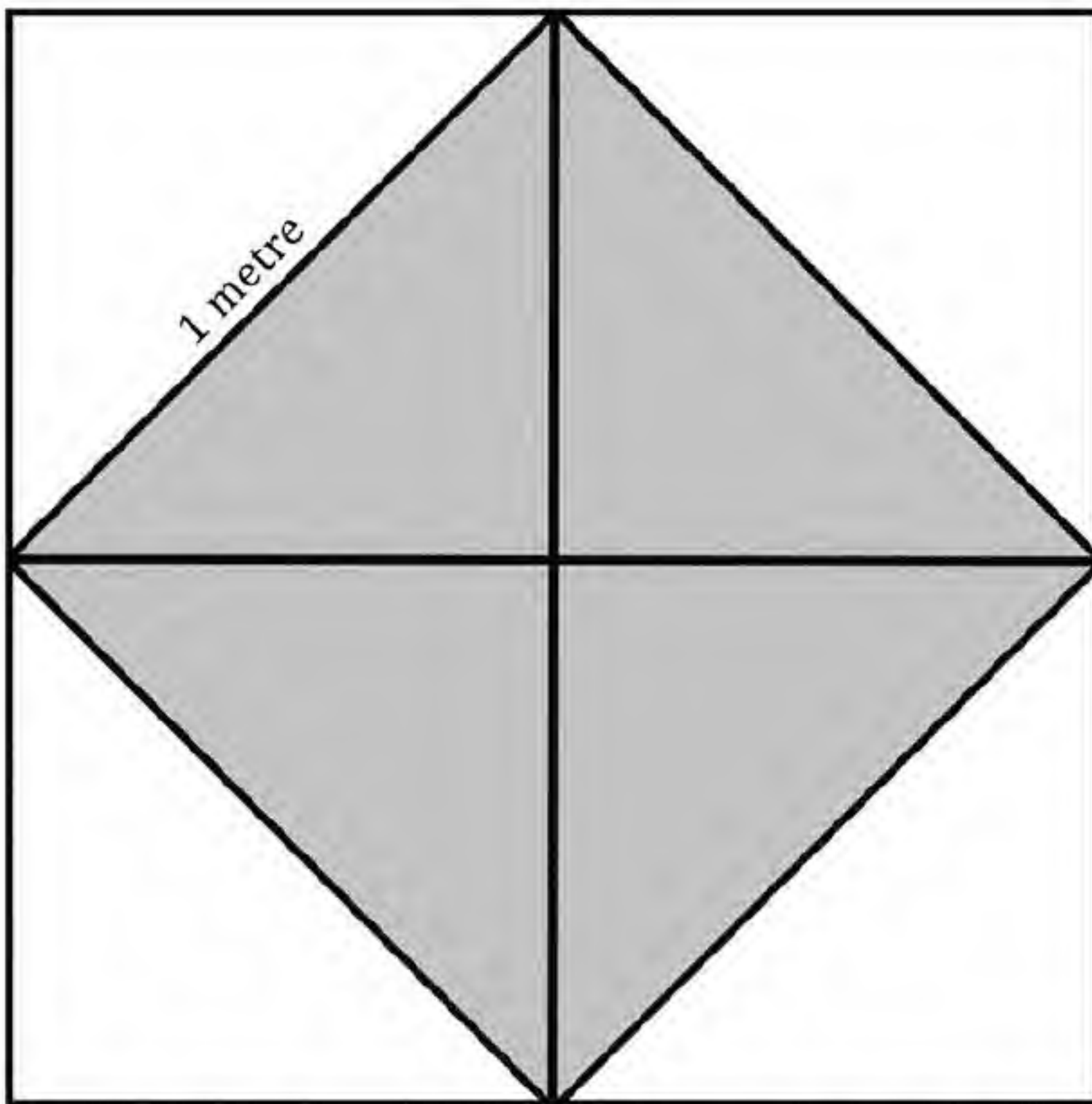
To facilitate this, I had four aluminium boxes made, to the exact dimensions and to be as lightweight as possible.

In the end I opted to remove the sides to cut down on weight, which left an internal skeleton of aluminium tube protecting the items inside, however this caused an enormous problem for the woman in charge of customs at Brisbane Airport.

She called me and insisted that the boxes could not be sent, as they were larger than the maximum physical size, and claims to have personally measured them herself.

I told her that it was an impossibility, as the boxes I had built were exactly 1m x 1m.

For two days we argued on the phone about the size of the boxes until I was forced to go into the office on a Sunday and fax her a diagram to explain. With the sides off the box, she couldn't visualize it as a box anymore, and was measuring across the horizontal, which gave the illusion that it was much larger than it actually was.



Without the sides, the inner framework spanned the diagonals of the box, which if measured would obviously be more than 1 metre in length.

To the lady, the box was just simply the wrong size. In the end I got an apology, but it was an extremely frustrating situation, which clearly illustrates my point about the frontline security of the banking institutions.

On top of that you have to deal with Indian call centres, which are fast becoming the standard for all industries. These people know nothing about banking.

When you get an obviously Indian sounding voice telling you their name is Bob Smith or some other western sounding name, you know damn well they are calling from overseas. This is the main reason they give you a 1300 fax number, and not an Australian area code. I asked one of them where he was calling from and he said *"we're not supposed to tell you that sir"*.

This is the problem that many of you have been experiencing with your letters and questions to the Banks, and why so many people have been coming back to me frustrated, surprised, annoyed, disillusioned, or just confused, and don't know what to do next. Join the club.



Customer Resolution Team
Level 22, 100 Queen Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
Phone: (800) 033 996
Fax: 03 9773 6623
www.anz.com

Re: Correspondence regarding ANZ Credit Card

I refer to your correspondence dated 23 March 2009 regarding your ANZ Credit Card.

I also confirm you have sent to ANZ a document titled 'Notice of Default and Demand' and attached a Blank 'Affidavit' for completion by ANZ.

Following review of your documentation, I can advise that ANZ does not recognise the method by which you are seeking to settle your account. I am therefore returning to you the documentation you sent to the Bank.

In relation to your credit card account, your account balance (as at today's date) is -\$19,645.26 and payments on your account are in arrears.

You should be aware the hardship variation provisions under the Uniform Consumer Credit Code (UCCC) and the Code of Banking Practice may apply to your circumstances. You may the right to apply to a relevant Court or Tribunal for an order varying your credit contract with ANZ.

Completion of a Statement of Position (SOP) will allow ANZ to assess whether or not your financial position warrants a variation of your obligations under your credit card agreement.

If you would like ANZ to assess whether your financial position warrants a variation of your obligations under your credit card agreement, please complete the enclosed SOP and return this to me with full supporting documentation. This documentation should include:

- Income: Centrelink statements, payslips, proof of employment
- Medical expenses, medical certificates
- Details of debts with other financial institutions: personal loans, credit card statements
- Confirmation of payment arrangements related to the other debts, in writing from the other financial institutions

If you wish to apply for a payment arrangement, please return this documentation to me in the enclosed reply-paid envelope by **Monday 4 May 2009** and I will arrange for it to be assessed by our Collections department.

This letter shows you the same thought process. After calling this woman, it was evident she had no idea about what she was taking about, and admitted she didn't know if the bank loaned it's own money, or what a T chart was, so I was referred onto the banks Lawyer for assistance, who has never called me back since.

So when it comes to Banking, always speak to the manager or the person of highest authority, preferably a man, although I have spoke with some pretty stupid men too, and had them speak over me, at which point I hang up, call back and ask to speak to another person, other than whoever it was I was speaking with.

This helps a lot, and it becomes evident you're speaking with just one person in a large call centre, and none of them have much authority or real knowledge about the loan, or how the obligation was created, they just tell you what they are taught.

HOW TO SPEAK TO THE DEAD

If your questions don't fit with the standard responses, then usually they will just say "I'm sorry I can't help you any further" or some other standard response.

When you finally get to speak with an intelligent person, man or woman, be polite; speak slowly and calmly, and with complete conviction. There is no need to be nervous in these calls. You must know exactly what to ask and how to respond and be firm with your questions.


St. George Bank Limited
ABN 92 055 513 070

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT

This letter is to notify you that St.George Bank Limited (**St.George**) has assigned all its legal and beneficial right, title and interest in the Debt (as defined below) to Transpacific Debt Purchase Pty Ltd ACN 116 424 545 (the **Assignee**) of PO Box 2008, Subiaco WA 6904.

For the purpose of this notice, the **Debt** means the debt owing by you to St. George in connection with the above account, including all credit and other charges payable by you to St. George under the Credit Contract between you and St George.

Any further communication in respect of this debt should be sent to the Assignee at the above address.

We recommend that you contact the Assignee in order to arrange payment in full or discuss your settlement options. If you do not do so, the Assignee may contact you and invoke all the provisions of the Credit Contract in order to recover the Debt you now owe to the Assignee.

The Assignee will provide you with a valid discharge of the Debt upon payment of the Debt in full.

Yours faithfully,

St George Bank Limited
Per:



Authorised Signatory

I have so much fun now when I speak with banks or debt collectors that it's almost become a game, and sometimes I put on a fake voice just for the hell of it.

When they say "this call may be recorded for quality and coaching purposes" I immediately say "Excellent, I'm really pleased to hear that, because now I don't feel so bad about recording the conversation as well!"

This really puts them off balance, especially if you tell them that you are recording the call for quality and coaching purposes too!

You need to approach this from the standpoint that you are more than happy to settle and close the accounting, just as soon as you can verify a few details about how the obligation was created.

THE AGENT

Acting as an agent or getting someone to act for you, can be the best way to approach this process, as it takes the weight off of you, and places you in a third party position. If you don't have the luxury of this, you can simply create an alter ego or pseudonym, and be that person.

They never bother to verify your identity, other than a birthdate, which you can make up as long as it's the same every time. This way you get to play the devils advocate and speak as the Agent for the Borrower.

One thing to keep firmly in your mind at all times is that the Banks never loaned you any of their money.

They merely monetized (created value from) your loan document, which is in fact a form of promissory note.

Your signature upon that instrument is what gave it the value and endorsing it allowed them to deposit it into their account as an asset that was not there before, creating a credit, and also therefore by the law of T Accounts, a liability, balancing the books.

So you see, the money you just deposited with them funded the loan. You were the source of the funds.

This is an exchange, not a loan and you would not have had full disclosure of this, which in contract law renders the agreement invalid and void.

Whoever is the source of the funds, is the one who should be paid back.

So whenever the bank, a representative, a debt collector or even a family member or well-meaning friend disagrees with your methods or approach, and suggests that you should pay back what you have loaned, tell them that you were the one who created the value on their account by the monetization of your signature on the instrument, so they loaned you nothing.

Besides this, the law of fractional banking means that they were also able to loan out nine times more fictional ones and zeroes as a result of your so called "loan" to other unsuspecting people who have been conned into believing there is any money.

This is legalized fraud and a global scam, which was the basis I believe for the American Civil War.

THE REAL REASON

Now, the real reason that the banks do not want to answer, or refuse to answer, or avoid the questions, or lie to you, or dishonour your letters and Notary documents, or sell the debt, or repossess your home behind your back has nothing to do whatsoever with the questions we are asking or the validity of them, or the process.

They simple do not want to incriminate themselves by an admission of fraud, especially not a written admission.

That would create a precedent that would collapse the entire banking system and it would implode under the weight of the public backlash. Besides, as you can remember, the Courts or the Bench is in reality a Bank too, and just there to assist in the extraction of your energy and resources.

BANKING PRINCIPLES

When a bank grants a loan, it opens a cheque account in the borrower's name and credits it with the amount of the loan, which is shown as a deposit. Thus the money is created by a book-keeping entry.

Alternatively, the banks may issue cheques "straight off the loans", as they say, without opening a cheque account or the loan may take the form of an overdraft; or it may be made by discounting bills of exchange.

In every case, the loans issue from the banks as cheques, which are returned to the banks by those who receive them as deposits in their own accounts. It is the same with purchases: the banks issue their cheques, which become deposits in the recipients' accounts.

What this means is that when the bank takes a promissory note from a customer, the original bookkeeping entry (the T Account or general ledger) will show an asset increase as a credit and correspondingly it will also show a value asset in its liability bookkeeping entry.

In other words, the customer signed the note as a promise to repay as a bank asset and not what it supposedly stands for, a promise to repay a debt.

This means the bank did not lend its money or any other asset to the customer, which is what would be expected. Instead the bank created its own credit funds for the customer's transaction while simultaneously using the customer as a third party lender to create more credit to loan to others.

QUOTES

"Bookkeeping entries represent a deposit of funds into an account." Barron's Business Guide Dictionary of Banking Terms ~ Thomas P. Fitch.

"The actual process of money creation takes place primarily in banks. As noted earlier, checkable liabilities of banks are money. These liabilities are customers' accounts."

"They increase when customers deposit currency and checks and when the proceeds of loans made by the banks are credited to borrowers' accounts."

"Bankers discovered that they could make loans merely by giving their promises to pay, or bank notes, to borrowers. In this way, banks began to create money"

Modern Money Mechanics – A free booklet distributed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

CONFESSIONS FROM THE OTHER SIDE

My bank manager agreed to do a private interview with me to answer a few of my questions, and so I prepared these for him.

It was agreed that his name or the Bank's name would not be mentioned anywhere in the book. I gave him the questions two weeks before the book was due to go to print and he assured me he would have them ready. I'm still waiting.

Perhaps you can ask your Bank Manager these questions instead, as I'm fed up with the silent treatment.

1. Are you aware of any Law, Act, Documentation or Manual in the Banking Industry that specifies the use of ALL CAPITAL LETTERS instead of proper upper and lower case English for names when opening a personal account?
2. When a Bank accepts a promissory note in the form of a loan contract, does the Bank monetise this instrument, creating a credit on account that it then uses as the funds to loan to the applicant?
3. When we transfer money online from one account to another, it disappears instantly from the senders account, but does not appear in the recipients account for one or more days. Where do the ones and zeroes go during this time?
4. Does the bank profit in any way from those funds during the transfer period?
5. When a customer uses a credit card to purchase an item from a merchant, does that transaction (pen or pin) create a receipt or new credit on the account of the credit card provider that is then sent to the merchant to fund the purchase?
6. Are Australian banknotes backed by anything of value?
7. Is there any lawful money in circulation?
8. If the Bank didn't actually loan it's own money to a customer, but merely monetised the signed loan document creating new funds on account, wouldn't this technically be an exchange, not a loan?
9. What expenses does the bank incur during an electronic transaction that would warrant the new \$2 fee every time anyone uses the ATM of a bank other than where their account is held?
10. Lastly, what is your experience with promissory notes, does the bank accept them, and if so, how would I go about presenting one for acceptance?

I've been wondering why, if we are the ones that create the value on their books through the deposit of the loan document (promissory note), why do we have to pay more money to the Bank. It finally struck me today, when I remembered reading in a Federal Reserve document that "notes are debt notes". Obviously if there is no lawful money in circulation, then of course all banknotes represent a debt obligation.

As a debt is on the debtor side of the T Account, it lowers the banks liability, which is the credit that you created.

The accounts have to balance, so it's not as we would imagine, with the Bank's account being minus \$5000 or whatever we borrowed, but it's plus \$5000 and becomes a liability that the bank has to get rid of. I believe that each time we deposit debt notes we reduce that liability until it returns to zero.

Modern Money Mechanics, page 6 states: *"What they do when they make loans is to accept promissory notes in exchange for credits to the borrowers' transaction accounts."*

Loans (assets) and deposits (liabilities) both rise by \$9,000. Reserves are unchanged by the loan transactions. But the deposit credits constitute new additions to the total deposits of the banking system."

*"It is well that the people of the nation do not understand
our banking and monetary system, for if they did, I
believe there would be a revolution before tomorrow
morning." —Henry Ford*

You will not find these principles disclosed in any of your loan documentation, therefore the contract is void, as you never had full disclosure. It is this basic principle that you must rely upon when challenging the banks and credit card companies.

You are not disputing that there is a contract, but you are questioning how the obligation was created, and if the bank actually loaned you its money. From what I have read, they are not permitted to loan you their reserves or assets.



NON-NEGOTIABLE

FINAL NOTICE

From: Thomas Anderson, Authorised Agent for John-Henry of the Doe family,
Principal Creditor for JOHN HENRY DOE™ hereinafter "Borrower"

To: Debt Collector in his private capacity dba DEBT COLLECTOR, agent for
TRANSPACIFIC DEBT PURCHASE PTY LTD

Date: Monday 13th April 2009

Your silence and unwillingness to answer any of my previous correspondence or to provide verification of the alleged "loan" is accepted as tacit agreement and settlement by failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

If you have evidence to validate that your claim does not constitute fraudulent misrepresentation and that my client owes this alleged debt, this is a FINAL NOTICE and demand that, within seven (7) days, you provide such validation and supporting evidence to substantiate your claim in the form of a written Affidavit, signed under penalty of Perjury and provide answers to the NOTICE OF ADEQUATE ASSURANCE, as well as provide a copy of the "T" Account that created the obligation. Until your claim is validated, you have no authority to continue any collection activities, or to make any court order in the matter.

This is Actual Notice that absent the validation of your claim within seven (7) days from the date of this notice, you must cease and desist any and all collection activity and are prohibited from contacting my client, at his home or at work. You are further prohibited from contacting his employer, bank, or any third party. Each and every attempted contact, will constitute harassment and defamation of character and will subject your agency and/or board and any all agents in his/her private capacities who take part in such harassment and defamation, to a liability for statutory damages of up to \$1000.00, and possibly a further liability for legal fees to be paid to any counsel which he may retain. Further, absent such validation of your claim you are **prohibited from filing any notice of lien and/or levy and are also barred from reporting any derogatory credit information to any credit reporting agency**. Failure to respond will result in Estoppel.

Verification requires confirmation of correctness, truth or authenticity by affidavit, oath or deposition.

NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT AND NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL

For and on behalf of JOHN HENRY DOE™

By

(Signature)

Thomas Anderson
Authorised Agent for John-Henry of the Doe family
Principal Creditor

THE STRANGE CASE OF GMAC

I get great personal satisfaction when I hear that companies like GMAC may go bankrupt. I can only hope that GE Money and Transpacific are next in line.

Recently I was approached to help draft some documents for a case involving an alleged loan from General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

It involved a loan for money, which was put toward a vehicle for which the buyer was already guaranteed title and ownership to, and the car was not encumbered by the loan. The car was purchased from a dealer, and not from GMAC or another subsidiary.

When the client first sent in the documents that I prepared, a considerable amount of time passed before there was any contact, perhaps four months. I think perhaps that they had never seen any questions like that before, and didn't know what to do.

Your silence and unwillingness to answer any of my previous correspondence or to provide verification of the alleged debt is accepted as tacit agreement and settlement by failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

If you have evidence to validate that your claim does not constitute fraudulent misrepresentation and that my client owes this alleged debt, this is a FINAL NOTICE and demand that, within seven (7) days, you provide such validation and supporting evidence to substantiate your claim in the form of a written Affidavit, under penalty of Perjury. Until your claim is validated, you have no authority to continue any collection activities, or to make any court order in the matter.

This is Actual Notice that absent the validation of your claim within seven (7) days, you must cease and desist any and all collection activity and are prohibited from contacting my client, at his home or at work. You are further prohibited from contacting his employer, bank, or any third party. Each and every attempted contact, will constitute harassment and defamation of character and will subject your agency and/or board and any all agents in his/her private capacities who take part in such harassment and defamation, to a liability for statutory damages of up to \$1000.00, and possibly a further liability for legal fees to be paid to **any** counsel which he may retain. Further, absent such validation of your claim you are **prohibited from filing any notice of lien and/or levy and are also barred from reporting any derogatory credit information to any credit reporting agency.**

Verification requires confirmation of correctness, truth or authenticity by affidavit, oath or deposition.

NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT AND NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL

The first man who made contact refused to answer any questions at all and passed it onto someone else. This is often known as Acceptance Supra Protest for those of you familiar with the Bills of Exchange Act.

The second gentleman also refused to answer the questions, and passed it onto a third person. In the end, when they realised they weren't getting anywhere, GMAC began resorting to strange and illegal tactics, which were all documented and reported to ASIC

GMAC had been sending text messages to the borrower such as "where's the car" and "you're going to jail".

They also started calling and harassing the referees on the loan document, saying they would call them into court to force them to reveal the whereabouts of the borrower and the vehicle.

In the end, we managed to intercept court documents that GMAC had sneakily tried to put through by deliberately sending them to the wrong address; one which they knew damn well was vacant. This proved fatal for them as I had evidence that GMAC knew the proper address and had already replied there, with the new address clearly on their letterhead.



I called the court registrar and explained the situation, and asked if GMAC could do what they were doing, and purposely sending court documents to an address they the borrower no longer lived at.

The registrar said "*Absolutely not, can you please fax me all the documents you have, including the default Judgement*", which I had arranged just days before.

So you see this is not an easy task sometimes, and again it illustrates the point. No-one wants us to know the truth, and they will kick and scream and lie and cheat and swindle any way they can to get out of it.

I wrote this letter for my client to send to the court on behalf of the borrower, and so far we have not heard another word

ATTN: BRISBANE MAGISTRATES COURT

RE: GMAC

Dear Magistrates Court,

I have learned today that a Court Hearing may have been arranged without our knowledge.

It appears that GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION, have been purposely sending important documents and letters to the wrong address, one that they know and have been advised that the borrower no longer lives at.

They have ignored all of my requests and instructions over the past three months, and are more than aware that all correspondence is to be addressed to myself at my Post Box. I have received nothing.

They were also given a letter of Authorisation instructing them to deal exclusively with me at this new address, as my client is no longer living in the State of Queensland.

The attached documents will show you that I have on many occasions requested information from GMAC, using Registered Post, so I know that they have been received.

After three months, with no response from them, a Private Default Judgement was entered.

I am shocked to learn that GMAC have knowingly been sending important letters and court papers to the wrong address.

I have enclosed the requests and Private Default Judgement.

Regards

Thomas Anderson

Part 3—Default judgments

Division 1—Entry of default judgment by permission of Court

228—Entry of default judgment by permission of Court

- (1) If a party fails to file a pleading, or particulars of its case, as required under these rules, or commits some other procedural irregularity that seriously prejudices the proper and expeditious conduct of the action, another party may, with the Court's permission, enter a default judgment.
- (2) If the defendant is in default, judgment may be entered for the relief claimed or some other relief the Court considers appropriate.
- (3) If the claim is for the possession of land, the Court may require that notice of an application for permission to enter a default judgment be given to anyone in possession of the land.

Division 2—Entry of default judgment where Court's permission not required

229—Entry of default judgment where Court's permission not required

- (1) In the following cases, a plaintiff may enter judgment in default without first obtaining the Court's permission to do so—
 - (a) if a defendant does not file a defence to a liquidated claim within 28 days after service of the plaintiff's statement of claim—the plaintiff may enter judgment in default of a defence against the defendant for an amount not exceeding the amount of the liquidated sum plus interest;
 - (b) if a defendant does not file a defence to an unliquidated claim within 28 days after service of the plaintiff's statement of claim—the plaintiff may enter judgment in default of a defence against the defendant for an amount to be assessed;
 - (c) if a defendant does not file a defence to a claim for the detention of goods within 28 days after service of the plaintiff's statement of claim—the plaintiff may enter judgment in default of a defence against the defendant—
 - (i) for delivery of the goods; or
 - (ii) for the value of the goods to be assessed.

Extract from Supreme Court Civil Rules 2006

"UNLIQUIDATED CLAIM" - A claim is unliquidated when the amount of it cannot be mathematically calculated, or if it subject to a contingency.

DEBT COLLECTORS

Debt collectors are the scum of the earth to me. Anyone who makes a living praying on people who are already obviously in a desperate financial crisis because of the fraud that has been perpetrated upon us, whereby we are forced to slave away all our lives, to pay off debts and mortgages, which we funded ourselves, will have some serious karmic debt of their own.

While speaking to the court, I mentioned the fact that a debt collector, who has "purchased" a debt, is liable for it. Once the bank sells the debt and discharges the loan, the borrower usually receives a letter to state that they no longer have any obligation to the bank.

If there is no contract between the borrower and the debt collector, then all the borrower has to do is request to see the contract with both parties signatures on it.



Dear Sir,

We refer to your letter dated 9 March 2009 and your so called 'invoice'.

We re-iterate the contents of our letter of 2 March, in which we stated the basis upon which our claim is founded and demanded payment of the debt owing by your client. We have provided your client with ample information and documentation to enable him to understand the nature and detail of our claim and have made numerous demands for payment. We have analysed and investigated the claims made by you on your client's behalf and have formed the opinion that they have no substance. Your recent communications indicate quite clearly that your client is unwilling to pay the debt and we therefore reserve our right to commence legal proceedings against your client to enforce payment of the debt.

In relation to your so called "invoice" (which we note is in your name and not your client's), we fail to see what legal cause of action this claim is based on and we therefore reject your claim. Should your client wish to pursue any such alleged entitlement, we suggest he seek legal advice as to his rights in this regard.

Yours faithfully,
Compliance Officer

ARBN: 57 116 424 545 Transpacific Debt Purchase Pty Ltd
PO BOX 3 Virginia BC QLD, 4014 Tel: 1800213738

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this letter and any attachments to this letter are intended for exclusive use of the addressee(s) and may contain confidential or privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender at: TRANSPACIFIC DEBT PURCHASE PTY LTD, PO BOX 3 Virginia BC QLD, 4014. Ph: 1800213738 Fax: 1800 182 477. Or mail to info@transpacificdebt.com immediately and destroy all copies of this letter and any attachments.

THE FOUR CORNERS INVESTIGATION

Tens of thousands of Australians are at risk of computer fraud because their personal information is being made available illegally by workers inside call centres based in India.

Tonight's Four Corners program reveals a black market in information held by Indian call centres. The program was able to get hold of personal details through a journalist who is working undercover and cannot be identified.

"We were absolutely amazed at how easy it was to buy data. And secondly, the free flow of data was just astonishing," the journalist said. The undercover journalist was also behind the recent sting operation by Britain's Sun newspaper, which bought the bank details of 1,000 British people for just \$7 each.

"You can't go to these people and ask for 10 names. The minimum, it seems to us, the minimum quantity they will deal with is 1,000 names," the journalist said. The Australian names requested by Four Corners had a price tag of \$10 each.

It was offered ATM numbers, passport numbers and credit card details - enough information for hackers to assume the identity of Australians online.

INDIAN CALL CENTRES



I recommend to anyone who has to call a service provider in Australia, and gets put through to what appears to be an Indian call centre, to first ask the location of the person you are speaking with. If they say India, or sound Indian but suggest they are in Australia, ask for the address. I always ask to be transferred to someone in Australia.

Boom times for debt collectors

SARAH MARTIN

THE number of business debts sent to collectors for non-payment has soared almost 20 per cent on last year, figures from Dun & Bradstreet show.

Research from the corporate intelligence firm released yesterday shows the value of the debts referred for collec-

tion has also increased, jumping by 50 per cent compared with last year.

The D&B research found that almost 150,000 firms were now more likely to pay their accounts late, with the average payment blowing out to 57.6 days – almost double the standard terms.

The report attributes the increased delinquency to the

slowing economy, but D&B chief executive Christine Christian said the figures also indicated businesses were attempting to improve their cash flow.

In the first quarter of 2009, debt referrals in SA increased by 6 per cent on the first quarter of 2008. This compares with a national average of 27.9 per cent.

A representative from a call centre in India rang me today, and it's funny because the first thing they ask you to do is to verify details about who you are. I always reply *"I don't know who you are or where you're from, and if you don't know who I am, then why are you calling me?"*

I told him I only speak to people in this country regarding personal information and hung up. I then called the Westpac hotline and the phone was answered by another Indian man.

I asked if he was in India, and he said *"that's not important"*. He claimed to be in Adelaide, so I asked him if he was physically in Adelaide or if Westpac just had an office there. He said he was in Adelaide. I hung up and called again, and got another Indian man who also claimed to be in Australia. I hung up and dialed again.

This time I got a woman, so I asked her where she was located and she said *"Adelaide"*. I asked her if she was actually in Adelaide or if Westpac just have offices there, and she said *"we're in Adelaide."*

So I asked her again and she said *"Sri Lanka, um, I mean Adelaide, I'm in Adelaide."*

If you want to stop them from calling you, just tell them that you will call the Bank directly yourself and that you don't discuss personal matters with anyone from overseas call centres.

I have started to approach phone conversations with Banks as though I was a detective investigating a crime. I encourage you to do the same. Speak slowly, confidently, clearly, and one sentence at a time. Give the Bank representative time to absorb what you're asking because it won't fit into their scripted responses.

Say things like *"I'm here to help settle and close the accounting"* or *"I'm here to help you and the borrower work together to resolve any issues that may have arisen through misunderstanding"*. Then you can work your way up to saying *"I'm basically here to verify how the obligation was created, and would like your help to assure the Borrower that the Bank actually loaned them it's own money"*.

My favourite line is *"The last thing I think the Bank wants to do is discuss these matters in a court of law, where it will be compelled to reveal the exact nature of how it creates credits on it's books out of thin air"*.

Citigroup Pty Limited
ABN 88 004 325 080 AFSL No. 238098

Citibank



Citigroup Pty Limited
Reply Paid 40
Sydney NSW 2001

CitiPhone Banking 13 24 84
Fax Local : 1300 664 197
Fax Overseas : +61 2 82755818
www.citibank.com.au
www.usecreditwisely.com.au

So that we may assist you in resolving your enquiry, please complete and return the attached form **within 10 days** from the date of this letter to:

Fax Local : 1300 664 197
Fax Overseas : +61 2 82755818
[or] Post Reply Paid to: Citibank
Credit Card Disputes, Transaction Services
Reply Paid 40
Sydney NSW 2001

Visa and MasterCard have strict guidelines about how and when a transaction may be disputed including the timeframe to raise your dispute. Failure to return the attached dispute form will prevent Citibank from being able to assist you in disputing the transaction. The amount will then be payable by you.

A transaction may only be disputed once. Please take care to select the most appropriate reason for your dispute when completing the dispute form.

As Citibank must liaise with external parties, some investigations may take up to 8 weeks to finalise so we appreciate your patience during this time.

Disputing a transaction does not mean the amount will be automatically credited back to your account. In some cases we may choose to suspend the disputed transaction during the investigation. This means that the transaction amount will remain in your account, however no interest will accrue.

In the event that a disputed transaction is found to have been authorised by you, a fee per disputed transaction will apply. Interest charges will also apply from the original date of the disputed transaction.

If for any reason you do not wish us to continue with the investigation, for example you subsequently identify the transaction as being authorised by you, or you resolve the issue with the merchant directly, please contact CitiPhone Banking on 13 24 84, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

AUTHORISED THIRD PARTY

A lot of people have asked about the process of becoming an authorised third party or authorised agent for someone to be able to speak to the bank on their behalf. This may be for a number of reasons, ranging from lack of knowledge about the subject to fear of speaking on the phone. Whatever the reason, you will need an Authority form like the one on the next page.

This format was copied word for word from an official Commonwealth Bank Authority form, and has only been altered to reflect the correct way that you should be addressing and signing, as the principal creditor for the all-caps fiction.

There is another benefit of having someone speak on your behalf, as there is no possible way for them to ask if you are the fiction, because as I mentioned in CLASSIFIED in the section on re-drafts, they are looking at the all-caps fiction name on their screen, and asking if it's you.

AUTHORITY FORM

To

I/we _____ Principal Creditor for
_____(Customer)

Of

(Address)

Authorise

(Full name of Agent)

Of

(Address)

Tel. No:

_____ to act on my/our behalf in relation to the below accounts I hold with the
_____ Bank:

I/we consent to the disclosure of all information, documents and materials relevant to my account:

- 1. By the Bank to the Agent;**
- 2. By the Agent to the Bank**

I understand that this authorisation will remain in place until I provide written notice to the Bank to delete this authority

Signed:

by _____ (name)

Principal Creditor for _____(Customer)

Date: ____/____/____

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

ANZ Securities, Inc.

(an ultimately wholly owned subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited)

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

September 30, 2002

Note 1 - Organization and Related Parties

ANZ Securities, Inc. (the "Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Minerva Holdings Limited, which, in turn, is a wholly owned subsidiary of ANZ Funds Pty Limited (the "Parent") which, in turn, is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the "Ultimate Parent").

The Company is registered as a broker/dealer with the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company deals in Australian and New Zealand fixed income securities and acts as an agent for the Ultimate Parent, liaising between U.S. clients and the Ultimate Parent. Securities transactions are made on a delivery versus payment basis or receipt versus payment basis ("DVP/RVP"). The Ultimate Parent performs certain execution, clearing, and settlement services for the Company.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Securities Transactions

Securities transactions executed on behalf of customers are recorded on a settlement-date basis.

Fixed Assets

The Company does not maintain or own any fixed assets. The furniture, fixtures and equipment used in the daily operation are rented from the Ultimate Parent's New York branch.

Management's Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

IS THERE A BANKER IN THE HOUSE?

Since I've been speaking with Banks, Debt Collectors and call centres so much, I've noticed another common anomaly which you may not be aware of.

Each time that I now speak to someone about the questions in CLASSIFIED, the first thing I ask them is "Do you have any personal experience with Banking Practices?"


Surprisingly, most of the time the answer is no. I had to wait 30 minutes today on the phone while the lady from GE Money called around to see if there was anyone who had any banking experience.

When she finally got back on the phone, she apologised, and noted that I'd been waiting more than 30 minutes (they must have a time clock for caller waiting) and said she would escalate the complaint to higher up in the food chain.

So for all of you who are experiencing the same kinds of frustrating responses, denials, excuses, silence, referrals, and as I have received many times, letters from the legal department of the banks (who are also not bankers), please remember to keep pushing until you get to someone who does know about the questions you're asking.

For anyone dealing with GE, you have to remember that they are an American company, and as such, follow the Fair Debt Collection Practices act, which mentions the Notice of Adequate Assurance.

These are not frivolous questions, and are absolutely valid, unlike the response that GE likes to send out below.

	GE Money
	Legal Department Level 1, 572 Swan Street Richmond, VIC 3121 Australia
I refer to our telephone conversation last week regarding the above and confirm that you act on behalf of [REDACTED] in relation to this matter.	
As previously communicated to you in our response dated [REDACTED] 2009, GE Money's position remains unchanged (and [REDACTED] still remains indebted to GE Money).	
I reiterate that there is no legal basis for the claims you make in your letter of [REDACTED] 2009.	
Please note, that any failure by GE Money to reply to any further similar notices or communications sent by you on behalf of [REDACTED] to GE Money does not constitute:-	
(i) an admission;	
(ii) an acceptance of any claim you make; or	
(iii) a waiver by GE Money to take such rights and actions as it sees fit.	
Kindly advise [REDACTED] to make immediate payment in accordance with the terms and conditions of her credit contract.	

WHEELBARROWS OF MONEY



A common sight during the Great Depression was people walking around with wheelbarrows full of money. Because the value of the dollar was so little, it took this much to sometimes just purchase a loaf of bread.

We are now poised on the brink of what is being called The Greatest Depression as we move into the second half of 2009. It has been suggested by many that perhaps as early as August, Banks will begin to close in America and martial law declared as a result of the chaos that will follow.

Here in Australia, we are somewhat fortunate to be sheltered from the storm, although we are beginning to feel the weight of the global economic collapse as we watch large companies fail and hear the stories from around the globe begin to echo closer to home.

Every day I sit and watch people going about their everyday business, blissfully unaware of what is approaching, and marvel at the luxury and convenience we currently have at our fingertips. It takes me three months of careful work to raise a modest potato plant and harvest the crop, which is enough to make soup for four people.

I can walk into a supermarket such as Coles or Woolworths and simply buy those potatoes for a few dollars, and save all that hard work and time which frightens me, as often hear people complaining about the price being a few cents different than last week.



It seems we've been completely cut off from the wonder of what nature does, so much so that I'm sure many kids don't even know where vegetables come from.

It always amazes me that I can take a seed out of packet that has been sitting on my shelf for a year or more, stick it in the ground, add some water, and within a few days a tiny plant appears, which will grow into a vegetable bearing plant that I can eat. It's so incredible a concept that it's completely overlooked and undervalued.

The basic fundamental truth however is that nature provides everything that we need to survive, completely free of charge, and without asking for anything but appreciation. Nature is about regeneration and abundance. Man made things will always destroy, decay and consume.

We need to stop trying to emulate nature by creating artificial things whose processes are destroying it, and start to shift toward harmony with nature by recognizing it will be here long after we're gone.

As I sit under a tree and contemplate its perfection, I simply cannot comprehend absurd concepts like taxation. All I see is the infinite wisdom of nature that must be laughing at us for allowing this to happen.

We've purchased over 200 packets of seeds with 2012 expiry dates and vacuum sealed them. It's better to be safe than sorry, especially with the current economic downturn.

You only have to research to see what has happened before in countries like Germany when the Mark was devalued so much that they were running the presses 24 hours a day, and printing ever increasing denominations to keep up with deflation.

During the pilot episode of James Cameron's "Dark Angel", Max comments that "*when the (EM) pulse came in 2009, people suddenly realised that the ones and zeroes on computers everywhere and the pieces of paper in their pockets, had no value*".

THE VALUE OF PAPER



In 1923 in Germany, banknotes had lost so much value that they were being used as wallpaper, and children played with bundles of them as if they were building blocks.

Germany went through its worst inflation in 1923. In 1922, the highest denomination was 50,000 Mark. By 1923, the highest denomination was 100,000,000,000,000 Mark. In December 1923 the exchange rate was 4,200,000,000,000 Marks to 1 US dollar.

This process is called hyperinflation, and is what we are starting to experience right now with the world economy collapsing. The main cause of hyperinflation is a massive and rapid increase in the amount of money, which is not supported by growth in the output of goods and services.

There is simply too much fictional credit circulating, backed by nothing.

As I mentioned in CLASSIFIED, I strongly recommend buying at least some real money in the form of silver or gold.

PRIVATE TRAVEL



Many of you will have heard about what happened to a Queensland man recently when he was intercepted by Police, arrested, tortured and abused for the crime of traveling in peace on the common ways of the land in his private automobile.

As outlined in CLASSIFIED, I too have experienced Police harassment over this seemingly innocent act. The trouble of course is that we are not all free beings, far from it. Most of us are chattel property of the Government, whether we know it or not, or whether we like it or not, it is simply fact.

Being property or chattel of the Government by contract, which in the first instance is the Australian Citizenship contract, means that you agree to do what they tell you to do, now that you have a legal personality.

Then of course you have many other contracts and obligations such as enrollment to vote, applications for licences, registration of birth certificates, ABN numbers, tax file numbers as so on.

This paper trail is the evidence that binds you as the stock that the corporate entity known as the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA owns.

Now the Government doesn't want it's stock damaged, so it imposes certain rules such as suicide being illegal, seatbelt and helmet laws and so on.

I fail to see where the injured party and plaintiff is in regard to bike helmets, but this is exactly the reason for the problems with private transport.

We are placing their property at risk. We are breaching the contract and a duty of care to look after their stock. Hence private travel creates an insurance risk, which they admit to by stating in their documentation that you can drive d unregistered as long as you have at least \$5m public liability insurance.

This is a huge problem for the free man or woman who wishes to exercise their unalienable rights to travel in peace on the common ways of the land, because there are thousands, if not millions of sheep out there driving around as live stock.

Let's assume that a police officer finds someone driving an unregistered motor vehicle, arrests them and issues a citation on the presumption that the offender is bound in some undisclosed manner to the maritime jurisdiction, a presumption probably created by the existence of the state driver license, or on the presumption that the STATE has acquired an interest in the "motor vehicle" being driven by the offender, or on the presumption that the STATE has an interest in the offender himself.

On threat of imprisonment, the cop forces the offender to sign a ticket as a promise to appear in a certain court at a certain time. This ticket is a contract to compel specific performance. The cop signed and the offender signed. It looks like a legitimate contract, except for a couple of things.

The first problem is that it was signed under duress and threat, which will void the contract. The second problem is that the policy enforcer did not tender any consideration to the offender to perform. For a valid contract to exist, there must be equal consideration.

If the offender does not sign the ticket, the policy enforcer may decide to seize the offender (in his *ens legis* capacity), and usually the motor vehicle, which are merely things under maritime law and throws the offender in jail without the need of a warrant.

The offender is eventually brought before a magistrate to enter a plea in a court and the only issue before the court is whether or not the motor vehicle was registered.

When the offender identifies himself by admitting his name and enters a plea, the quasi in rem action automatically converts to a maritime personam action, in which the real man is held liable for actions of the property in which the State claims a priority interest and the offender has become the defendant.

I once called the Department of Transport, and when the lady asked about my license, I explained that I didn't have one, and that I was the Agent for the Legal Fiction. She then said, "*Oh, you're on the OTHER database...*" thinking I was a diplomat or other official.

Mr Anderson,

The Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources is the agency responsible for policy matters in relation to licensing and the registration of motor vehicles.

Please refer your enquiry to transport@dier.tas.gov.au or telephone 1300 135 513.

Regards,

Tasmania Police

Dear Queensland Transport,

I wonder if you could direct me to the person of highest Authority in the division that governs private travel, as I have a very important question to ask.

After much research, it appears that one of our basic unalienable human rights, (the right to travel in peace on the common ways of the land unrestricted), has been monopolized and transformed into a privilege, which is now completely controlled, by statutes, fees and penalties. It seems as though this natural right has essentially become a criminal activity if the policy that you enforce is not adhered to... is this correct?

Could you tell me when this happened and who was responsible, and if I am correct in my assumption, could you also provide me with an affidavit to state that I am no longer entitled to freely exercise this right.

Thankyou for your time.

*Regards
Thomas Anderson*

Hello Thomas,

Thank you for your email.

There are a number of variables that will determine what information you are given in response to your enquiry. To ensure you receive accurate advice in relation to your specific enquiry, please telephone 13 23 80 between 8am and 5pm, Monday to Friday (Local call charge in Australia. Higher rates apply from mobile phones and payphones. For international callers, please phone +61 7 3834 2011).

A qualified Department of Transport and Main Roads Client Relations Consultant will be happy to assist with your enquiry.

*Regards,
Diane*

AUSSIE SPEEDING FINES



The following is a report that I found, presumably by a lawyer, discussing the Aussie Speeding Fines documents that have been circulating around the internet. I have no connection with the site, and do not recommend it in any way, but thought this information might be of interest to those of you who may have thought about buying the e-book.

"If you send all of the letters as suggested by aussiespeedingfines.com, the fine will be processed by the enforcement system despite your letters. That is their stated policy. I am informed by senior police at the Traffic Camera Office that the police have received legal advice from Senior Counsel (a Q.C.) that the aussiespeedingfines.com.au letters are of no legal effect and should be ignored. I agree with that advice.

If you send a valid objection to the fine and ask for offence to be heard and determined by a court, you will soon receive a charge and summons in the mail. You now have a court case and you can run any defence you want.

If you rely on the defence that the police have already entered into an agreement with you to settle the case, and/or you argue that the court has no jurisdiction to hear the matter, you will lose. It is a useless argument that has never and will never succeed because the police have not agreed to any such thing. In Australia, silence is not consent unless supported by a legislative provision.

If you do not elect to fight the fine in court, eventually an enforcement order will be made against you by the Infringements Court. Let's assume you ignore the enforcement order and their demand that you pay the additional costs. Two months later a warrant is issued for recovery of the debt.

Eventually the sheriff knocks on your door carrying a pair of handcuffs, a wheel lock for your car and a truck to cart away your jet ski, billiard table and pinball machines. He

wants money or your body. You show him the letters you have sent to the police. You tell the sheriff that the police have not provided you with the documentation and proofs that you requested within the 28 days that you allowed them.

You explain to the sheriff that the police have thereby entered into a private settlement of their claim and have agreed not to prosecute you. You tell him that the enforcement order is invalid and so too is the warrant that stems from it, so he is powerless to do anything to enforce it.

The sheriff laughs, waives the warrant in your face, impounds your car, suspends your drivers licence, seizes your jet ski and trail bike, and insists that if the money is not paid within 7 days we will come back and arrest you.

You go to see a lawyer and ask him to take steps to reverse the injustice you are experiencing.

He makes application to the Infringements court to set aside the enforcement order that has been made against you on the grounds that the Infringements Court had no power to make the order, given the existence of a private settlement agreement which pre-dated the enforcement order.

The registrar of the Infringements Court refuses your application for revocation as this ground is considered fanciful. You appeal against the registrar's refusal. The appeal is then listed for hearing before a Magistrate.

You attend the Magistrates Court on the appointed day with your lawyer. Your case is called. You have to convince the Magistrate that the enforcement order should be set-aside and you should be given a chance to defend the alleged offence.

You get in the witness box and give evidence to the court. You tell the magistrate that the infringement was settled by a private agreement. You tender copies of the letters you sent to the police. The police prosecutor cross examines you. He asks you if you exceeded the speed limit on Geelong Road on the date in question. You mumble something about you are not sure.

They produce your first and second letters which you tendered into evidence moments earlier. They point out that in these letters you state "Please understand that I am more than willing to accept your claim and pay the associated fine".

You agree that this is the case but your answer to that is the letter has the words "without prejudice" on it, so it can not be used against you. The Magistrate falls off his chair laughing. Of course it can be used against you.

You are the one who tendered it into evidence to prove the alleged private settlement agreement. The police then suggest that you could have objected to the fine if you wanted to have your case heard and determined by a court. You agree that this is the case. The magistrate then has to decide if there is any basis for allowing the enforcement order to be revoked and allowing you to defend the allegation of the offence.

Given that you do not deny liability for the offence, and you have no justification for failing to object to the fine within the time allowed, the court will most likely refuse your request to set aside the enforcement order.

It will refuse the application partly because you will have failed to show that refusing to set aside the order would result in an injustice, or that you have a realistic prospect of winning your case should you be allowed to defend the allegation, and because you have failed to show any basis as to why you have failed to bring the matter to court in the usual manner (by objecting to the fine within the time allowed).

So your appeal will be dismissed. You will then be ordered to pay the amount owing under the warrant, together with your legal bill (if you have engaged lawyers).

So the end point is you have been refused the opportunity to defend yourself in court and you have racked up more than double the original fine amount as a debt to the state, and you still have the demerit points, and an ebook."



If I was concerned about speed cameras, I think I would probably invest in a decent camera detector from www.radars.com.au such as this Whistler 690, but I don't "drive" anymore and so it's of no concern to me.

I planned to have definitive answers for you in regard to private travel in this book, but I've been facing the same wall of silence as the Banks.

I'll keep looking into what can be done, which in my opinion will need to be a court action to address the basic issue, which is the assumption of jurisdiction and changing a natural right into a criminal act.

THE REBELS MC



700 bikies flock
to Adelaide



Riders to visit
Labor Party pub



Rally on steps of
Parliament House

Rebels with a cause



AIRPORT CHECK: Rebels president Alex Vela has his ID checked by federal police after arriving in Adelaide yesterday for today's protest run.

The Rebels Motorcycle club has become the vehicle that the Government and Police, under the direction of the Attorney-General, are using as the cover to implement their new association laws which has nothing to do with motorcycles, clubs or anything else.

It is the classic *problem-reaction-solution* scenario that David Icke describes, as we have seen before with obvious set-ups like the Port Arthur Massacre, which was engineered as a vehicle for the disarming of the public to take away our personal protection and make us vulnerable to the NWO.

The new laws which have been passed are highly controversial, in that they can restrict anyone from associating with either another person, or a club, association, movement, group or gathering, and also from visiting certain places or locations.

This is a freedom of movement infringement, and also a way to introduce further restrictions upon our basic personal rights, under the disguise of doing something about alleged criminals.

The Rebels are a Motorcycle Club, note the keyword "Club". How about all the other clubs such as the Camera Club, German Club, Sporting Car Club, and all the Football Clubs? The Police and media have simply and cleverly removed the word Club and inserted the word "gang". Applied to the other clubs, you would have the Glenelg Football Gang, the Sporting Car Gang and the German Gang.

The reason for this is that much easier to associate the word "outlaw" with the word "gang" simply because it refers to the outlaws of the old west who used to ride around harassing townsfolk. That's precisely the image we are meant to associate with.

In that way, the public shouts "*something must be done*" and the Government steps in with their new law, already prepared and waiting, and it's not until later that we realise it has nothing to do with bikies at all, we've just been duped into another trick by big brother yet again.

Wake up people, and read between the lines next time. You can pretty much guarantee that anything that receives so much publicity is a media scam. You already know the NOW elite own and control all of the media, so why fall for their scams? You need to look at what's going on behind the scenes or in the opposite direction when those kind of smokescreens are put up.



Here are some of those so-called outlaws, donating \$10,000 to the Victorian Bushfire Appeal.

Kingston District Council chairman Evan Flint has compared a recent police blitz in the coastal town with "using a sledgehammer to crack a walnut".

While stressing the council did not condone criminal behavior, Mr Flint has called for an explanation from SAPOL as to why an "excessive number of officers" were deployed at Kingston earlier this month, including traffic patrols and special forces.

The Kingston community has accused the metropolitan patrols of being too "heavy handed", claiming the streets were deserted as people were too afraid to drive.

Several residents believed police went too far, including reports of a man being warned for wheeling his bicycle across the road without a helmet attached to the handlebars.

One motorist was allegedly told to clean her number plate every time she pulled off a dirt road onto a main highway and another was rumored to be booked for a loose speaker, after police conducted a 15-minute search of his vehicle.

Let's see how the Government likes some of their own laws applied to them.

On behalf of the
people of Australia

DECLARED

Under Part 2 of the Serious and Organised Crime (Control) Act 2008,
Thomas Anderson, on behalf of the people of Australia, has announced

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

operating in Australia (including but not limited to: States, Territories, Police
Force, Governors, Ministers, Courts, Defense Forces, Councils, ATO and Treasury)
has been declared.

For the crimes of fraud, paedophilia, possession of firearms, trespass, kidnap, torture, robbery, grand theft auto,
aiding and abetting known criminals (including but not limited to the United States Government), homicide, media
manipulation, drug related offences, child abduction, possession of pornography, human rights violations,
plunder of natural resources, libel, espionage, terrorism, social engineering, mind control, operating
while in bankruptcy, anti-social behaviour, violence, assault, slavery, and the support of genocide.

The publication of this notice is in accordance with section 11 of the Act to make
public notice as soon as practicable.

We want life of order, just like the Chinese

JOANNA VAUGHAN
POLITICAL REPORTER

THE number of Australians who want high levels of government control is the same as in communist China, a survey has found.

The Australian SCAN survey shows more than 40 per cent of people want government to "stick its nose into everything" and make the hard decisions for them.

Only 16 per cent do not.

This was higher than in the U.S. and India where 35 and 30 per cent of the population respectively wanted high government control. It was



POLL: Do you want a Big Brother nation?

adelaideadvertiser.com.au

the same number as in China. Social analyst David Chalke, who completed the research, said: "We have the same level of desire for government involvement in our lives as the people of communist China. This is a society where the thing they fear more than anything else is disorder."

"We never really felt comfortable with the economic rationalist model we have been sold for the past 15 years. Having market liberalisation, deregulated markets and more competition just meant we were getting



ON PARADE: Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Prime Minister Kevin Rudd inspect a guard of honour.

Picture: GREG BULTY

Mr Chalke said results suggested Australians were more comfortable with a prime minister such as Kevin Rudd than a John Howard

democratic model of government," he said. "We were never comfortable with what has been called the neoliberalism model."

ment earlier if not for the war on terror, the September 11, 2001, attacks on the U.S. and Mark Latham being the alternative prime minister in the

and politics at the University of Adelaide. David Mosler, said: "People think all problems should be solved by government but in a contra-

Well actually Mr. Rudd, we don't. Perhaps the "we" you refer to is your family, the global elite, or your ministry, but it's certainly not something that myself, my family, my friends, neighbors, relatives or any one of the thousands of people that I know would ever say yes to, so where the hell did you get those ridiculous figures from?

I'd never even heard of the SCAN survey until I saw this in the paper. I suggest that anyone who disagrees with this article, or that might have participated in the survey and voted no, please contact your local MP and voice your concern.

Perhaps we should create an online survey independent to the media and "official" voting channels, to conduct a real investigation to see just how many people want to be controlled like sheep, and have the government "stick it's nose into everything". I doubt if there will be many, except for the ministry of course.

Then we'll see the truth of the matter, that this is just another pack of lies from a cheating, fraudulent, manipulative bunch of crooks. Now you can see why I don't watch the news or buy newspapers. It's all rubbish.

Maybe we'll be fortunate to have a world changing event in 2012 that will finally remove these fascist dictators from the planet.

A BUNDLE OF STICKS



The original symbol of fascism, in Italy under Benito Mussolini, was the fasces. This is an ancient Roman symbol of power carried by lictors in front of magistrates. A bundle of sticks featuring an axe, indicating the power over life and death.

Before the Italian fascists adopted the fasces, the symbol had been used by Italian political organizations of various political ideologies, ranging from socialist to nationalist, called Fascio or "leagues" as a symbol of strength through unity.

The traditional Roman fasces consisted of a bundle of white birch rods, tied together with a red leather ribbon into a cylinder, and often including a bronze axe amongst the rods, with the blade on the side, projecting from the bundle.

It was used as a symbol of the Roman Republic in many circumstances, including being carried in processions, much the way a flag might be carried today.

You can see this symbol today in many places such as the Lincoln Memorial.



The symbol continues to appear on the seal of the United States Senate, the coat of arms of France, the wall of the debating chamber of the United States House of Representatives and the coat of arms of the Swiss Canton of St.Gallen.

You will also notice it in CLASSIFIED on the new Amero coin. Here it is on the back of the Mercury dime in the United States.

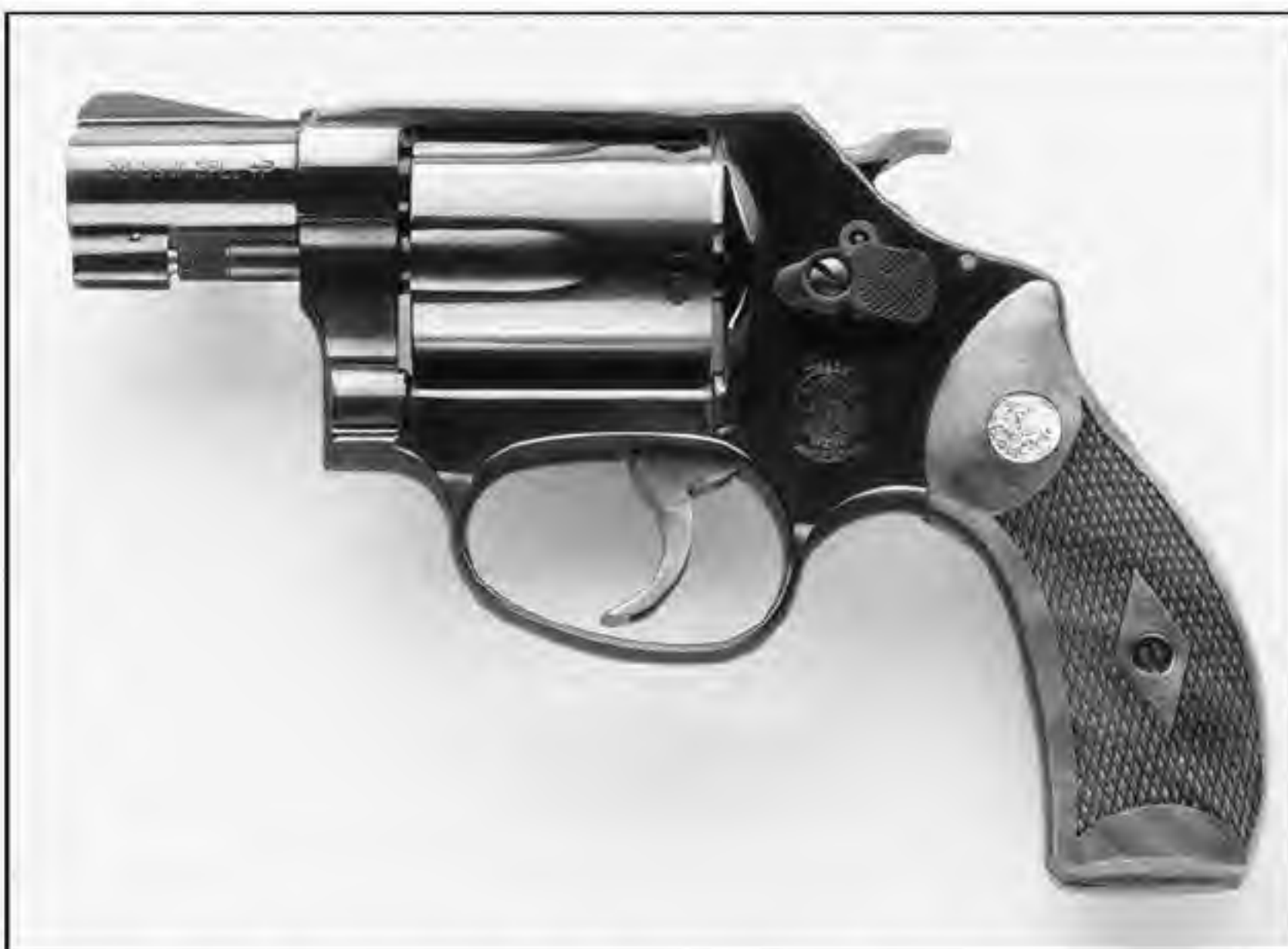


THE WAR MACHINE

I used to hate kids. Whenever there were screaming babies on a plane I'd be the first to complain. I never had any time for them, didn't understand them, couldn't relate to them and as a teenager drove around with the mentality that a lady with a pram was worth 10 points.

When I started studying martial arts the focus was originally learning how to beat the crap out of other people, which is what I'd had done to me all through school. I was angry at the teachers and system that the people in authority didn't do anything about the problem. I learned to question authority for this reason.

As I studied, it became clear that there was more to martial arts than fighting or self defense. In fact, martial arts is about peace. It's a return to the beginning, once you have traveled the journey through the physical training, then comes an equal journey of mental training, inner work that brings you into alignment with the truth. There is no opponent.



Every time I see a gun or a weapon, in a history book, or a fighting video game, I cannot help but feel terrible sadness at the state of our society.

I can no longer bear to watch films like Wolf Creek or SAW or any other film of that genre, simply because it's about deranged people doing unspeakable things to other people, and teenagers.

These weapons, which include everything from knives to napalm, are designed for one purpose only. To injure, kill, maim, burn, torture, or otherwise harm someone's child.



Those of you who have children will appreciate this, those who don't have children probably won't be able to relate to this, but it's paramount in understanding the war machine

I now understand the 80's song by John Farnham – You're the Voice, even though at the time I was listening to AC/DC or any one of a number of one hit wonders. There's a line which says *"we're all someone's daughters, we're all someone's son."*

It doesn't matter how old you are, you will always be that little child that your parents raised, cared for, worked hard for, nurtured, protected, stayed awake at night for and loved more than anything in the world.

I have a four year old boy who is everything to me, and always will be, regardless of what age he becomes.

I care about everything that happens to him, which is why he wasn't vaccinated and won't be attending public school and is not allowed to watch mindless rubbish like the Wiggles. There's something very pedophilic about four aging men in skivvies entertaining children.

If anyone ever harmed my son in any way, I would be devastated, in the way that only a parent can understand, because he is an integral part of us, we see ourselves in him, and there is not a day that passes when I don't feel blessed to have him in our lives.

The consequence would be nothing less than an unstoppable rage that would never cease until whoever was responsible had been punished by my own hands and I think every parent would say the same thing.

So now consider if the government decides to send our child off to war, or worse, drops napalm on our town and we have to watch as our child's skin burns off in excruciating pain. Wars are made for profit, and I feel for parents like Cindy Sheehan and others who have lost sons or daughters to the war machine that is fueled by the international banking elite, their greed and bloodlust. I guarantee it's not their children doing the fighting, so why should we participate in their game. Don't let your children go to war.



Notice how all the headstones are exactly the same. There's no individual or personality here. These are just numbers to the global elite. I've also noticed that in most cases, the all-caps fiction goes all the way to the grave.



CROWN LAND INVESTIGATION



Electronic statement of compliance
with requirements on application
for registration of a company
pursuant to section 12(3A) of the
Companies Act 1985

Company number

Company name

I,

of

a

make the following statement of compliance in pursuance of section
12(3A) of the Companies Act 1985

Statement:

Confirmation of electronic delivery of information

WARNING: The making of a false statement could result in liability to
criminal prosecution

If you recall, the final page of CLASSIFIED was a document titled CROWN LAND WORLDWIDE LIMITED. This was a document that I found while trawling the Companies House UK website. I've donated the complete document to the Love for Life website and it's available there to download if you'd like to study it further.

The document shows that rather than the Queen or the Crown, someone called Maurice Sydney Ball and his partner Laura Davison who live in Merseyside, appear to be the sole directors of the company.

The implications of this are enormous as anyone could register a company like this, and when you consider that Australia is supposed to be Crown Land.

<i>Director 1:</i>		
<i>Name</i>	JOHN MAURICE SYDNEY BALL	
<i>Address:</i>	41 LANCASTER ROAD SOUTHPORT MERSEYSIDE PR8 2LA	
<i>Nationality:</i>	BRITISH	
<i>Business occupation:</i>	DIRECTOR	
<i>Date of birth:</i>	26/02/1958	
<i>Consented to Act: Y</i>	<i>Date authorised 22/06/2007</i>	<i>Authenticated: Y</i>
<i>Director 2:</i>		
<i>Name</i>	LAURA DAVISON	
<i>Address:</i>	41 LANCASTER ROAD SOUTHPORT MERSEYSIDE PR8 2LA	
<i>Nationality:</i>	BRITISH	
<i>Business occupation:</i>	COMPANY SECRETARY	
<i>Date of birth:</i>	03/05/1973	
<i>Consented to Act: Y</i>	<i>Date authorised 22/06/2007</i>	<i>Authenticated: Y</i>
<i>Authorisation</i>		
<i>Authoriser Designation: SUBSCRIBER Date Authorised: 22/06/2007 Authenticated: Yes</i>		

The Official Australian Government website for Crown Land states:

"Crown land comprises approximately half of all land in New South Wales. Some of this land is allocated to public uses such as national parks, state forests, schools, hospitals, sporting, camping and recreation areas, as well as lands, which are managed and protected for their environmental importance."

"This leaves other significant portions of Crown land that can be used in a number of ways, including leasing for commercial or agricultural purposes, through to land development and sale."

The Companies Acts 1985 to 1989
Private Company Limited by shares

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

CROWN LAND WORLDWIDE LIMITED

1. The Company's name is "CROWN LAND WORLDWIDE LIMITED"
2. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
3. The Company's objects are:
 - (a) To carry on business as a General Commercial Company and, in conjunction with each other or as separate and distinct undertakings, all or any of the following businesses: manufacturers, importers, exporters, agents, dealers (both wholesale and retail) in all articles of commercial, manufacturing, personal and household use and consumption and in all kinds of raw materials; warehousemen, storage contractors, shipping and forwarding agents; dealers in property and estates, property developers, property managers; estate agents, insurance agents and brokers, financiers, financial agents and to act as nominee, trustee, agent, factor, broker, executor, administrator, receiver for or otherwise on behalf of Companies, Corporations, firms or persons, builders; scaffolders; contractors, heating and ventilation engineers and contractors, refrigeration engineers, specialists and contractors; decorators; painters; bricklayers, specialist carpenters, shuttering manufacturers and erectors; joiners, public works contractors; plasterers, plumbers, electricians, shop front fitters; builders' and decorators' merchants; civil, mechanical, constructional, agricultural, consulting, heating, electrical and general engineers; welders; sheet metal workers; blacksmiths, motor engineers, garage proprietors; car hire service, taxi proprietors and operators; travel agents, tour operators, proprietors of vehicles and vessels of all kinds; transport and haulage contractors; general engineers; tool makers; booking agents for, and managers of, theatres, cinemas and all other kinds of entertainments and sporting events; turf and sporting accountants; in all their branches, proprietors of shops, cafes, clubs, hotels and restaurants, catering contractors, dealers in foods and provisions of all kinds, wine and spirit merchants, licensed victuallers; butchers; grocers, greengrocers; fishmongers and poultry merchants; farmers, florists, horticulturists; bakers, confectioners; tobacconists; ironmongers, hardware merchants; dealers in plastics of all kinds, antique dealers; furniture manufacturers and dealers; leather and fancy goods dealers; jewellers, radio television and electrical retailers, dealers and repairers, toys, games and sports equipment dealers; photographers and dealers in all kinds of photographic material and equipment, film producers and distributors, textile merchants, tailors, fashion designers, ladies and gentlemen's outfitters, boot and shoe retailers, perfumery and cosmetic dealers, hairdressers, manufacturing and retail chemists; printers, publishers, stationers, advertising and publicity agents; public relations specialists, consultants, business transfer agents and employment agents; computer operators' programmers and dealers; market research specialists; business advisors, mail order specialists; dyers and cleaners; dry cleaners, proprietors of launderettes, excavation and demolition contractors; plant hirers, scrap iron and waste merchants and to carry on all or any of the said businesses, and provide services in connection therewith, either together as one business or as separate and distinct businesses, in any part of the world.

Here is part of the Memorandum of Association, which outlines the Companies Articles of Association and objectives. As you can see, it covers pretty much every industry, anywhere in the world.

THE LAWS OF HAMMURABI



The first civilization to codify its laws was ancient Babylon. The first real set of codified laws, the Code of Hammurabi, was compiled circa 1760 BC by the Babylonian king Hammurabi, and is the earliest known civil code.

Hammurabi (Akkadian 1795 – 1750 BC) was the sixth King of Babylon. He became the first king of the Babylonian Empire, extending Babylon's control over Mesopotamia by winning a series of wars against neighboring kingdoms. Although his empire controlled all of Mesopotamia at the time of his death, his successors were unable to maintain his empire.

Hammurabi is known for the set of laws called Hammurabi's Code, one of the first written codes of law in recorded history. These laws were written on a stone tablet standing over six feet tall that was found in 1901. Owing to his reputation in modern times as an ancient law-giver, Hammurabi's portrait is in many government buildings throughout the world. There are 282 laws in the code, which include the following:

"If any one bring an accusation of any crime before the elders, and does not prove what he has charged, he shall, if it be a capital offense charged, be put to death."

"If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out. [An eye for an eye]"

"If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out. [A tooth for a tooth]"

"If any one bring an accusation of any crime before the elders, and does not prove what he has charged, he shall, if it be a capital offense charged, be put to death."

EXAMINING THE TRANSCRIPT

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

MAGISTRATES COURT
[REDACTED]

POLICE

Complainant

and
[REDACTED]

Defendant

[REDACTED]
.. DATE [REDACTED]

.. DAY 1

WARNING: The publication of information or details likely to lead to the identification of persons in some proceedings is a criminal offence. This is so particularly in relation to the identification of children who are involved in criminal proceedings or proceedings for their protection under the *Child Protection Act 1999*, and complainants in criminal sexual offences, but is not limited to those categories. You may wish to seek legal advice before giving others access to the details of any person named in these proceedings.

1-1

██████████

BENCH: There's a matter of ██████████. 1

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm here about that matter, your Honour.

BENCH: Yes, okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That - that may be two unrepresented matters now, your Honour. 10

BENCH: Okay. So if you just stand up, please, Mr ██████████. If you just stand up, please, Mr ██████████

DEFENDANT: I shall - I shall stand, your Honour, however, I do not-----

BENCH: ██████████, is that you, sir?

DEFENDANT: -----waive any [indistinct] not [indistinct] person jurisdiction. 20

BENCH: Will you please stand. ██████████, is that you, sir?

DEFENDANT: If I tell you that is my name, is ██████████, will you presume it's the same ██████████ on the presentment?

BENCH: I asked you a question. Is that you, sir? 30

DEFENDANT: If I tell you my name is ██████████, will you presume it's the same ██████████

BENCH: If you do not answer my question-----

DEFENDANT: ██████████ on the presentment?

BENCH: -----you will be charged with contempt of Court. Do you understand that, sir? 40

DEFENDANT: If I tell you my name is ██████████, will you presume it's the same ██████████ on the presentment?

BENCH: I have asked you your name. You answer that question yes or no. If you do not answer that question you will be charged with contempt of Court. That will involve a period of imprisonment. Do you understand that, sir? Don't look at him. Do you understand that? I am the one talking to you. Are you refusing to answer the question that I'm asking you? Excuse me, sir, you may leave the Bar table. Go, now. 50

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm his father.

BENCH: Now. Will you please move to the back of the Bar table.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm his father, and I wish to be his Mackenzie friend.

1-2

60

A McKenzie friend is basically someone who comes along to help give advice when someone is representing themselves in a courtroom. They do not need to be legally trained. Their role was set out most clearly in the 1970 case McKenzie v. McKenzie.

BENCH: You have to make an application to be a Mackenzie friend, and at this particular point in time there's no application made and I will not be considering an application for a Mackenzie friend.

1

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Prior to walking into this courtroom I should have made that application, is that correct?

BENCH: Possibly. Or when you came-----

10

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, is it correct or not, sir?

BENCH: I'm not here to debate issues with you. I would ask you to leave the Bar table at the moment, please.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You've just instructed me that I should have made application to the Court. I just simply asked you whether that should have been prior to walking into this Court or not, and you don't know.

20

BENCH: Ordinarily, a Mackenzie's friend happens at a hearing. At the moment we're not at a hearing. If you're going to remain there, then you may remain there, but do not give any more guidance or whatever it is that you're trying to do, because you're distracting him from what I'm trying to get from him. Now, the situation is, are you going to answer the question whether you're [REDACTED]? Don't look at him. You look at me. Okay? It's not a laughing matter. If you're going to refuse to answer the question, as I've said, it may be that you'll be charged with contempt of Court.

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DEFENDANT: I'm known as [REDACTED].

BENCH: Okay. You're [REDACTED]. There's a charge here that on the 17th of January 2009 at Logan Village, in the State of Queensland, you committed a public nuisance offence. Do you understand the charge that I've read out to you?

DEFENDANT: Can you please repeat that?

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BENCH: The charge is that on the 17th of January 2009 at [REDACTED], in the Magistrates Court's district of Beaudesert, in the State of Queensland, you committed a public nuisance offence. You - do you understand that charge?

DEFENDANT: Yes.

BENCH: Okay. Now, do you want - in relation to this matter, do you want an adjournment to get some legal advice or for any other reason?

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DEFENDANT: No, thank you.

BENCH: Okay. So how do you plead to the charge then?

DEFENDANT: I wish to only plead guilty to the facts.

[REDACTED]

BENCH: You wish to plead guilty to the charge?

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DEFENDANT: To the facts.

BENCH: No. Do you wish to plead guilty to the charge that I've read out to you or not?

DEFENDANT: No.

BENCH: Okay. So the matter will have to be set down for trial then. Will you be legally represented when the matter goes to trial?

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DEFENDANT: Possibly.

BENCH: The earliest date that I have available for hearing is the [REDACTED], okay. So what I propose doing is adjourning the matter then to [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] 2009 for the trial to take place. Okay? Now, what it means is that you will be allowed bail on your own undertaking in the meantime, so there'll be some paperwork that you'll need to sign before you leave the building today. You need to be back here on that - that date, the [REDACTED], with your witnesses, and if you're going to be legally represented, with your legal representative, on that particular occasion ready to proceed to trial. Okay? So there's some paperwork that you'll need to sign before you go today. So if you just grab a seat outside there. It'll probably take about 10 minutes or so. Once you've signed that, then you're free to leave the building; okay. So just grab a seat outside there then, thank you.

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THE COURT ADJOURNED

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So what did you learn here?

I was very impressed by the way this hearing was handled by the young man, after all he is only about 26 years old and it was his first time in this situation.

You can see for the most part the Magistrate was talking over the top of him, trying to intimidate him in order to upset his concentration and focus. It's a bullying standover tactic to confuse people.

You'll also notice that the Magistrate didn't answer his question, perhaps because he'd never had anyone challenge his authority before, but I was told afterwards that the Magistrate had turned red and was yelling at the boy, obviously flustered because things didn't go according to his routine.

What really makes me angry about this hearing is that the boy's father who is with him, and who has spent 26 years raising this child, and who loves him dearly, is being told by some clown in a costume behind a bench that he can't look at or talk to his own son.

As a father of two children, I can tell you that there is no way on earth I would allow a situation like this to occur. No-one tells me how and what to say or do where my children are concerned. No-one.

I don't think that I could have contained my rage if it was me there, so fortunately for all involved I was not there. I forget who it was that said "*the most dangerous person in the world is a father*". That's absolutely true. This Alice in Wonderland bullshit has got to stop.



Getting back to the transcript, you can see the point where the Magistrate finally got his jurisdiction over the matter, and where things went wrong.

When the Magistrate wore him down to the point where he admitted he was known by the name (which sounds the same as the all caps fiction defendant name) from that point on he was in trouble.

Immediately after that the Magistrate sneakily asked if he "understood" the charge, which means he was really asking him if he will stand under the charge (or accept them) to which the defendant said yes.

So you see when you "appear" in court as the defendant it really means that a physical manifestation of the fictitious all caps debtor has presented itself to answer the claim.

It's very much like the movie "Tron" when Jeff Bridges character gets de-materialised by the machine, and re-appears in the digital world.



Don't make the mistake of arguing that your name is spelled wrong either, because that would mean it's still your name. It's best when the Magistrate asks for your name, to submit an affidavit with your real name and birth certificate.

I should point out that the guy involved in the above transcript was released on a bail notice with himself as the surety for the all caps fiction.

If you are ever asked or forced to sign any documents such as traffic tickets, bail notices or other nasty things, always make sure that you write "signed under duress, threat, and coercion".

I should again point out and clarify that I am not a supporter of criminals or criminal activity, I am here to support those whose rights and freedoms are being abused by laws and policy enforcers which are wrong.

The above case should never have gone to court, and was a classic example of the abuse of power, which is why I offered to assist with drafting some of the documents for the family, whose son was being victimized by the Police.

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



Article 1.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the

time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in

community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care

and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26.

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" - The inspiration for the slogan of the Bohemian Club.

*"Weaving spiders, come not here;
Hence, you longlegged spinners, hence!
Beetles black approach not near;
Worm nor snail, do no offence."*



THE PAST MEETS THE FUTURE

The final book in the series that follows on from this one is **THE BLACK BOOK**, which moves away from the individual concerns of what I have been discussing in **CLASSIFIED** and **EYES ONLY** and looks at who and why this is happening. To preface that book, there are a couple of things to consider in the bigger picture.

This appears to have happened many times before on this planet. There is much evidence to suggest that vast, incredibly sophisticated societies with technology well beyond our own have existed.

One of the most amazing sites is the Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek in Lebanon.



Who cut these stones, and what method did they intend to use to lift and place them side by side so that they fit perfectly together?

At 290 feet long, 160 feet wide, the Temple of Jupiter Baal ("Heliopolitan Zeus") in Baalbek, Lebanon, was created to be the largest religious complex in the Roman Empire.

As impressive as this is, one of the most impressive aspects of this site is almost hidden from view: beneath and behind the ruined remains of the temple itself are three massive stone blocks called the trilithon.

These three stone blocks are the largest building blocks ever used by any human beings anywhere in the world. Each one is 70 feet long, 14 feet high, 10 feet thick, and weigh around 800 tons. This is larger than the incredible columns created for the Temple of Jupiter, which are also 70 feet tall but measure a mere 7 feet.

In each of the above two images, you can see people standing by the trilithon to provide reference for how large they are: in the top image a person is standing to the far left and in the bottom image a person is sitting on a stone about in the middle.

Beneath the trilithon are another six huge building blocks, each 35 feet long and thus also larger than most building blocks used by humans anywhere else.

No one knows how these stone blocks were cut, transported from the nearby quarry, and fit so precisely together.



Here you see three of these colossal blocks side by side, stacked up on other huge blocks, at least 15 feet off the ground.

I wonder how many times society has grown and fallen, and what technology they had, what laws and beliefs they upheld and where they went.

One thing that validates the whole truth movement/freeman movement is the simple fact that nature and it's laws, will be here long after we're gone, all the temporary statutes and man-made impositions have faded into history and the law books have all turned to dust.

So as you can see, what we are promoting is freedom of the mind rather than unnatural impositions by people who are absolutely no different that you and I.

It shows how indoctrinated people have become, when just last week I was riding my bike along a bike pathway, enjoying the sunshine, not bothering anyone, when some middle aged guy in a 4WD drives past and yells "put a helmet on!"

I couldn't believe that another grown adult would take it upon himself to try and impose the governments ridiculous laws on a complete stranger. I was so angry about it I yelled at him to mind his own business. This has become as a self-policing society.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Are your books and methods the same as the A4V process?

A: Not really. It has its place, but a lot of those documents just don't work. I prefer to address the fraud, not try to rely on denying the fictional name of the account.

2. What is the UCC that I keep hearing about and do you recommend it?

A: The UCC is the American system, the Uniform Commercial Code which we don't really have here. Therefore I personally don't use it or recommend it, and have not yet seen any real success from the use of it which would make me want to try it.

3. Can you help me get rid of all my debts?

A: No. I simply have too many people asking me this question, and have become swamped with requests. The process takes a lot of energy and time, letter writing, phone calls and follow-ups, which are all explained in Classified and this book. I would suggest studying hard and putting it into practice yourself, because that's what I did.

4. I couldn't find a Notary to help me with my claims, and don't want to do this process anymore, can I have a refund.

A: No. Since when do you ask for a donation to be refunded? I'm not selling anything. I accept donations, which help me with my research, for which I offer a complimentary copy or copies of my books, depending on the amount you send. Besides this, the Notary Public has nothing to do with me, and I cannot be held responsible for anything they do or do not do.

5. You simply have to help me! The Bank is about to foreclose on my home and I have debts of \$500,000 hanging over my head, what can I do! Please contact me immediately.

A: This is not International Rescue, and I am not one of the Thunderbirds. Believe it or not, I get hundreds of emails and phone calls like this one all the time, and it is very disturbing, as it suggests that there are serious problems with people taking on way more credit than they can handle. The main thing to keep in mind though is that the Banks never loaned you anything. That's where I can help, but you will need to read both CLASSIFIED and EYES ONLY to know what to do, to be able to help yourself.

6. Can I copyright my name?

A: No. For starters if you're talking about the all caps fiction or Strawman, it's not your name, it just "looks" like your name. You can however Trade Mark it if you so desire through IP Australia online and the application fee is \$120. Final registration is \$250.

7. What does Privity mean?

A: The doctrine of Privity in contract law provides that a contract cannot confer rights or impose obligations arising under it on any person or agent except the parties to it.

8. Will you be writing any more books like these?

A: At this stage, no. My next project is a full scale documentary DVD.

9. Have you successfully had a notary public complete a default judgement or such similar thing?

A: Yes and No. I have done a few documents through a Notary Public, but in other cases they wouldn't do it for me. I have since found out the difference between a Civil Notary and a Public Notary, which is all documented in this book.

10. Have you done a Notice of Understanding?

A: No. I always tell people that under-standing means to place yourself in a legal position beneath someone else, so it really should be a "standing" or a notice of intent. I'm not sure if there has been any success with these documents, and some look very convoluted and for that reason will likely be either ignored or denied. Perhaps if I was to draft something for myself I might consider sending it out.

11. Are you anti-government?

A: No, I am pro-peace and pro-freedom, and I stand for natural inalienable rights, as everyone is born equal.

12. How long have you been researching this information?

A: I've been researching what many call alternative science, history and media now for more than 20 years. I've been researching the so-called "freedom" movement info exclusively now since 2004. I'm interested not only in this topic but also free energy, ancient mysteries and forgotten technology.

13. Would you consider doing a speaking tour or doing seminars?

A: No. I'm really just a researcher and writer, not a public speaker or lecturer. I also have a real job, which is very different to all of this.

14. Do you really think we're heading for another Great Depression?

A: I think we're about to experience global change of an unprecedented level, which will likely involve a manipulated currency crisis. That's why we've stocked everything from tinned and dried food to water and seeds. When you have a family to look after, you can't take any chances.

15. Do you follow David-Wynn: Miller's work?

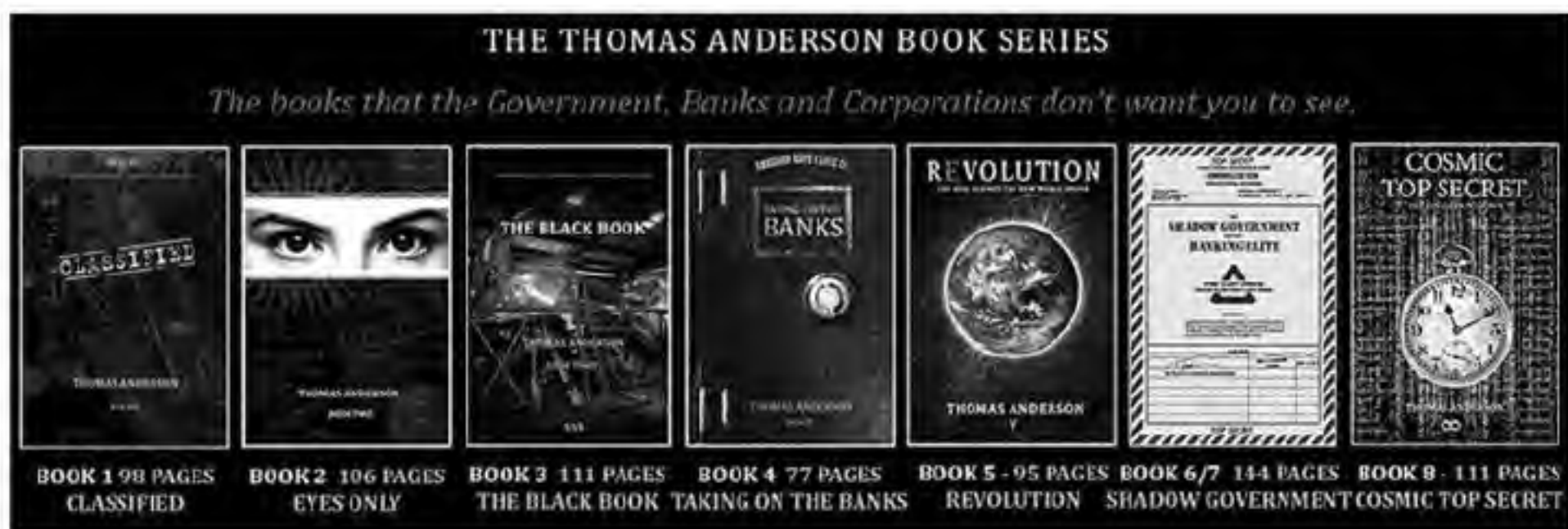
A: No. I don't think anyone can.

16. What is a Strawman exactly?

A: The term "strawman" simply means a front, a façade. In the freedom movement, people often refer to the all-caps fictional name that they are often assigned, as their Strawman.

17. What's the proper way to sign my name?

A: Always sign any government document "for and on behalf of (the all-caps fiction)" then sign and write your real name underneath followed by "Principal Creditor", All Rights Reserved. Check the Final Notice on page 56.



THANKYOU FOR MAKING ALL THIS POSSIBLE!

Best Wishes

Thomas Anderson